CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28794—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. P.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	19 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th July.
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
SIAM	3023	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
SIAM	3023	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

July 16th
July 28th.
August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
26th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	C. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,300	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 8th, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	3rd August.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 12, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 20th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 14th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.,
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DRIED CORED APPLES,

Specially imported and preserved by a patent process.

THE fruit will be found to possess the same flavour and aroma as when fresh, and is particularly suitable for Baking, Stewing, and other Cooking purposes.

2lb. tins..... Cash Re. 1-4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT KINDERGARTEN-TEACHER. Applications with copies of certificates and statement of terms to be sent to The SECRETARY, The Bombay Scottish Education Society, Marine Lines.

THOMAS H. GREIG.

Bombay, 6th July, 1892.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.
TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

CHANK SHELLS to the number of 172,458 fished during the season ending 28th April, 1892, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in lots of 1,000 Sheils to the highest bidder at the Chanks Godown, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District, at 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1892, and following days.

Full particulars may be obtained on application from the Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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f. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pint. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4. Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle..... Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12. Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES. For CHEMICALS, GLOVES, RIBBONS and any article liable to injury from excessive dampness.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

SIZES OF BOTTLES, Quarts...	½.	1.	2.	3.	4.	6.
PRICE.....Rs..	2-8.	3-0.	3-8.	4-0.	4-12.	5-8. 7-0.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous irritations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

EXTREMELY STYLISH.

Rs. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.

NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS. Rs. 13-8.

ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 24 per Share, equivalent to 5 Per Cent per Annum (Free of Income-Tax), will be payable at No. 1, Bell Lane, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd current, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P M., to Members whose names shall stand on the Register on the 14th idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 20th current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1892.

FOR SALE.

CHARGERS, HARNESS HORSES, POLO PONIES AND CARRIAGES.

THE PROPERTY OF

H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES,
K. C. B., K. C., M. G., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HORSES.

		Rs.
1.	VETERAN, ch w gelding, 15-3½ hands, aged, a perfect charger with all arms and a very fine fencer	1,000
2.	PROSPERO, b w g aged, 15-3½ hands, good char or and winner of many chases, quiet to drive in single and double harness	1,000
3.	DRCKIVER, b w g 15-3½, aged, quiet to ride, and very good in harness	700
4.	BESSIE, br w m, 15-1, aged, quiet to ride, steady on Parade, quiet in single or double harness, carries a lady	500
5.	PUNCH, b w g 15 hds., aged, quiet to ride or drive, goes in the Hansom	500
6.	GUNNER, br w g, 15-1, aged, quiet to ride or drive	400
	Nos. 2 and 3 are a smart pair in double harness; 4 and 6 go very well together.	
7.	ALFRESCO, br w g, 14 hands, aged, good hack and lady's horse	500
8.	EXPRESSION b arab horse, 14-2½, aged, very handsome and perfect charger for ceremonial parades.	600

POLO PONIES.

1.	THISTLE, grey c b mare, 13-3, aged		200
2.	JACKIE, b cb g, 13-2½	,,	400
3.	CAMARALZAMAN ch arab 15-1	,,	300
4.	ROSEY, b c b m, 13-2,	,,	200
5	TOM, gr arab p, 13-3, 5	yrs	500
6.	DICK, gr arab p, 13-3 6	,,	400
7.	HARRY, gr arab p, 13-3, 5	,,	400
8.	SELIM, b arab p, 13-3, 5	,,	600

NOS. 1 to 4—Were pl yed all last season and in the Poona Tournament.

NOS. 5 to 8 - Are young ponies sel cted by Mr Ali Abdoola from the Bombay stables.

No. 5. Is very promising at polo and up to any weight.
No. 6. Is promising at polo and a fast trapper.
No. 7. Untried but is the right sort.
No. 8. Is a very handsome pony, and likely to do well at polo, and be fast.

They have all been broken in the School.

CARRIAGES.

1.	Break by Dykes, Calcutta, quite new	2,000
2.	Country made break for shikar, pair horses	400
3.	Hugh Dog-cart by Dykes	500
4.	English-built Hansom	800
5.	Shikar Dog-cart, country built	300
6.	Brougham by Dykes	400
7.	Wagonette	550

All these Carriages are in perfect order in every way, and complete in all details.

For further particulars apply to

CAPTAIN LeGALLAIS, A.-D.-C.,
Magdala House.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED EVERY MAIL FOR CIRCULATION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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A fresh supply to the Up-Country Subscribers is made immediately on the return of Books issued.

Railway charges to and from Bombay to be defrayed by Up-country Subscribers. Subscribers for fifteen Volumes and upwards are supplied with a Library box.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received for CIRCULATION on the 13th July, 1892 :—

	Rs. a.
Atlantic Ferry; Its Ships, Men, and Working, by A. J. Maginnis	4 12
Abel Drake's Wife; by John Saunders	1 4
Browning's Criticism of Life; by William F. Revell	1 10
*Bachelor in Search of a Wife and Roger; Marchanis Ward; by Annie S. Swan	1 0
British Army, 1892	0 10
Confessions of a Thug; by Colonel Meadows Taylor, C. S. S.	3 12
David Copperfield; by Charles Dickens	2 4
England under the Coalition; by P. W. Clayden.	6 10
Gods and Men; by Arthur Dillon	3 12
Gideon Fleyce; by Henry W. Lucy	1 4
Gaslight and Daylight; by G. A. Sala	1 4
*Imperial Federation: the Problem of National Unity; by George R. Parkin, M. A. (Macmillan's Colonial Library), cloth	1 8
In Beaver Cave and Elsewhere; by Matt Crim.	0 10
India; What can It teach Us; by F. Max-Muller.	2 4
* Jolly Pashas; The Story of an Unphilanthropic Society; by John A. Stuart (The Whitefriars' Library of Wit and Humour).	2 4
Jacquetta and other Stories; by S. Baring Gould.	1 4
* John Ploughman's Talk; or Plain Advice for Plain People; by C. H. Spurgeon	1 4
* John Ploughman's Pictures; or more of his Plain Talk for Plain People; by C. H. Spurgeon	1 4
Men of Might; by Benson and Tatham	2 4
Our Friends in the Hunting Field; by Mrs. Edward Kennard	1 10
Precious Jewel; by Dora Murray	2 4
Quiet Mrs. Fleming; by Richard Pryce	1 4
Romance of a Coal Pit; by Ch. Girdwood	1 4
Review of Reviews for June.	.....
Social Horizon; by the Author of "Life in Our Village"	1 10
Shall I Try Australia? by Geo. S. James	2 4
Two Stories; by L. B. Walford	1 10
* With the Harrises; by the Rev. G. R. Gleig	1 4
Wedlock or Right Relation of the Sexes; by S. R. Wells	3 12
* When I lived in Bohemia; by Fergus Hume	2 4
* With the Wits; by Leading American Humourists	0 4

*** Volumes marked thus * are FOR SALE.

LIST OF NEW AND UNUSED BOOKS FOR SALE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PANDURANG RAGHOBA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI KRISHNABAI, the Widow, HARISCHANDRA PANDURANG, BALAJEE RAGHOBA, and NARAYEN CASSINATH, Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.

The 7th Day of July, 1892.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that SONEE PITAMBER MOOLJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to GOSWAMI SHREE MAHALAXMI VAHUJEE, wife of SHREE VRAJRAJEE MAHARAJ also of the same place, Hindoo Inhabitant. All those two pieces or parcels of Farandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on Northern side, adjoining a gully, containing 22 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Dongri Tantanpura or Bengalpura, or otherwise called Bengalpura, Oomercarry Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2354, and Street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the East partly by the house of Ladhobhai Ebrahim and partly by the house of Bahajee Keshavjee, on the South by the house of Hasanbhai Vishram, on the West by the said Dongri Tantanpura or Bengalpura, Oomercarry Road, and on the North by the property of Gorejee Mahimasagar. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 41, Medow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void. Dated this 12th day of July, 1892.

KHANDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the TENANTS of the GRANT BUILDINGS and to all to whom it may concern, that the Mortgage Debt due to SIRDAR ABDUL HUK on the Mortgage of the Grant Buildings has been paid into the Bank of Bengal on behalf of H. H. the NIZAM, to whom the said debt was assigned or agreed to be as assigned by Sirdar Abdul Huk, and the said property has been reconveyed and possession thereof given to the Undersigned from this date, and the said tenants are requested TO PAY ALL RENTS in arrears, and all future Rents, to the Undersigned or his Agent, Mr. EDWARD G. CABRAL, authorised in that behalf. Any and all payments not so made will not be recognised. Dated this 13th Day of July, 1892.

MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE," ARRIVED 13TH JULY, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Day of July, 1892, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

2.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his Remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th July, 1892.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-50 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-10 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-50 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing, year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH, MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5%. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

IMPORTANT

TO

CAPITALISTS.

PARTICIPATORS IN A LUCRATIVE

UNDERTAKING

AT THE

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

REQUESTED

ONE OR TWO

CAPITALISTS

FIVE OR SIX LAKHS

Intended to be Raised.

GREAT PROFIT ANTICIPATED.

12 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum

ON CAPITAL INVESTED GUARANTEED.

NO RISK TO INVESTOR.

The Undertaking is one to further

INDIAN ART,

MANUFACTURE,

AND

COMMERCE.

A Good Occasion for

WEALTHY CHIEFS AND PATRIOTS

To invest in the right way.

NONE, BUT SUCH AS CAN INVEST

Not less than

TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES

Or more, need apply.

For further reference apply to

"CHICAGO,"
Care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER GEORGE TREACHER'S engagement with our Firm has been TERMINATED, and that he no longer has AUTHORITY TO SIGN for or represent us in any way.

Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of our BOMBAY BRANCH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,

H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

INDORE STATE COTTON MILLS to be SOLD or LET for 15 years.

Apply to NAYEB DEVAN, Khasgi, for information and terms.

NAGO BHIKAJI,
Naib Dewan, Khasgi.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICE No. 1.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of CATTLE and SHEEP for Slaughter and Meat to the Commissariat Department at Aden, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), on the 25th July 1892, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Aden. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Cattle and Sheep or Meat" as the case may be.

5. The Tender must be for the supply of Cattle or Sheep for Slaughter or Beef or Mutton. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or Treasury Receipt' Tenders without Earnest-money will not be attended to.

"The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Station.	Description of Articles.	Bengal Tender and Schedule.	Tenders to be received on
Aden...	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter.	93 & 100	25th July, 1892.
	Beef and Mutton	98 P.	

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commy General's Office, Poona, May 31, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 83, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 1-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
83, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital	,,	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudentia Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	250,000
RESERVE FUND	£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed....£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISKS on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
,, 1880		£333,078
,, 1885		£966,107
,, 1890		£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,981
1890	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can off

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Dundee (s), from Liverpool; Colaba (s), Moulmein; and Nizam (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Henzada (s), for Galle; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c.; and City of Perth (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kapurthala and the s. s. City of Dundee entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Perth left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., on Friday, the 15th instant.

THE FIRE AT COWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.—The damage done by the fire, which took place, last Tuesday night, in a chawl, belonging to Kaliandas Kirparam, is estimated Rs. at 7,600. The origin of the fire is not known.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a scratch match on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30, sharp. Club colours, if possible, should be worn.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mrs. Ellen Prajie, a widow, residing at the Adelphi, Clare Road, reports that on the 11th instant, she left a Calcutta circle currency note for Rs. 50 on her table, and a few hours afterwards found it missing.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Burjorjee Merwanjee, a mill-employe, at the Peeroo Mahomed Mills, at Haines Road, got three fingers of his right hand accidentally cut off, whilst working at the circular saw, last Tuesday. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

BURNT BY A KEROSINE OIL LAMP.—Pedroe, the wife of a Goanese, named Joaquim Caitan, residing at Cavel Street, at about two o'clock, last Tuesday afternoon, let a lighted kerosine oil lamp accidentally fall on the bed, where her infant child, about a month old, was lying. The child was seriously burnt about the legs. It was removed to the hospital, where it now lies.

A PRISONER FROM ZANZIBAR.—A prisoner, named Mahomed Alibhai, was brought to Bombay, last Tuesday, by the s. s. Mashona, from Zanzibar, and was given into police custody by the Chief Officer. The accused had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Judge of Holi Consular Court for theft, under Section 13, Zanzibar order in Council and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890. He was taken to the House of Correction as directed by the Consul.

DEATH FROM A FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of one Bhageerutee, about thirty years old, a coolie, employed on the s. s. Pachumba, now lying in the harbour. The deceased, while trying to replace a hatch, last Tuesday morning, accidently fell from the upper deck into the lower hold of the main hatch, surviving his fall for a few minutes only. The jury recorded a verdict of death, from injuries received by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship, while trying to replace a hatch.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Military Medical Athletic Association Football team met a second team of the Bombay Rovers, on the Cooperage, yesterday evening, when the rain descended, causing a brief suspension in the game, and marred the pleasure. The Rovers colors were lowered in the first half at the Bandstand End, where they played with the wind in their teeth, and although they showed up from the Cooperage goal in the latter half with the wind in their favour, they were unable to equalise the score. Before time was called a second goal was secured to the Medical score, who won the game by two goals to love.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN FAKIR.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at 13th Kamateepoora Lane, into the circumstances, with respect to the death of a Mahomedan fakir, named Maddar Bux, aged about 50, residing in a room of a chawl, at Kamateepoora 13th Lane. The deceased had been ailing from asthma for the last nine months, and was greatly tried by the protracted illness. On the 9th instant, the deceased grew worse, and could not go about begging. He then went to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for a day, and returned home. On Sunday, while talking to a neighbour, he said he thought his end was approaching, and requested him to note down the address of his relatives to inform them in case he died. At about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Maddar Bux was seen smoking a hooka in his room, and in the evening, at about 5 o'clock, the neighbours found the door of the deceased mendicant's room closed from inside. On looking through a crevice, the deceased was seen hanging by the neck from a staple of the door. The neighbours then brought the police, who forced open the door. The deceased was dead at the time. The jury recorded a verdict of his having committed suicide.

A NEW DISPENSARY FOR THE HINDUS.

LAST evening, Mr. J. L. Symons, President of the Chamber of Commerce, performed the opening ceremony of the Ruttonsey Muljee Charitable Dispensary, at the Bazaar Gate Street. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee, a large number of European and Hindu gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony.

Mr. J. L. Symons, in declaring the dispensary open, said that Mr. Muljee was an old and esteemed friend of his, and it gave him pleasure to preside at the opening of the charitable dispensary, of which he, Mr. Ruttonsey, was the founder. Mr. Ruttonsey began life as a freight-broker about 25 years ago, in quite a small way, but being a shrewd, industrious, and honest man, he gained the confidence of both Europeans and Natives, with whom business brought him in contact. From an early date Mr. Ruttonsey determined to devote a portion of his earnings to charitable work He first opened a primary school for Brahmin boys, at Walkeshwar, as there was a great want of such a school in that locality. Mr. Ruttonsey had been maintaining the school for the last twelve years, and had the satisfaction of seeing that a large number of poor boys who had received their education at that school were independently earning their livelihood. About six years ago when Mr. Ruttonsey visited Cutch—his native country—it was brought to his notice that Cutchees coming from all parts of the country to Cutch Mandvie were considerably inconvenienced for want of a suitable dhuramsalla there. After satisfying himself as to the urgency of the want, Mr. Ruttonsey, built a dhuramsalla at a cost of Rs. 25,000, and the building is largely used by travellers to and from Cutch. Mr. Ruttonsey had requested Mr. Symons to take this opportunity of publicly tendering his best thanks to the Rao of Cutch for the help kindly given by his Highness in the erection of the dhuramsalla. Mr. Ruttonsey also built a dhuramsalla at Dwarka, where the holy temple of the Hindus is situated, at a cost of Rs. 11,000. At both the dhuramsallas he had made arrangements to feed the poor people. About a year ago Mr. Ruttonseyhad the misfortune to lose his only son, Dhurrumsey, who was a promising youth, of about 15 years of age. Mr. Ruttonsey, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his son, built the dispensary at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and medicines would be given to the Hindus of all communities. Mr. Ruttonsey also proposed to erect a fountain on the road to the docks at a cost of Rs. 12,500. In view of rendering all these charities of permanent character, Mr. Ruttonsey is to execute a trust-deed. Mr. Ruttonsey would deposit money to defray the expenses of the several charitable works done by him. (Applause.)

Mr. Ruttonsey having thanked the assembly, a vote of hearty thanks was accorded to Mr. Symons, on the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.

CONCURRENTLY with the appearance of the eighteenth annual report of the Japanese Minister of State Education a translation into English has been made by the Department at Tokyo and published in the form of a substantial pamphlet of nearly 200 pages. With this is another pamphlet comprising an official English translation of a history which has been drawn up of the labours of the Department. The two books present a great body of facts indicating the interest taken by the Japanese Government in the education of the people, particularly in foreign languages and in the sciences as taught in Europe and America. The schools established throughout the country are classed under the various heads: Elementary, Kindergarten, Normal, Middle, Imperial, University, Higher Female, Special and Miscellaneous. Sections are also devoted to the subjects of Local Educational Inspection, Text-books, Libraries Teachers, and School Finance.

ALLEGED SALE OF INDECENT LITERATURE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Framjee Dinshaw Taraporewalla, a book-seller and publisher, of Meadows Street, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of selling and having in his possession for sale an obscene book, entitled the "Theory andPractice of Neomalthusianism." Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Colah, appeared to defend the accused.

Rao Saheb Morar Rao, being examined by Mr. Little, said: I am an Inspector of the Detective Police. On the 22nd ultimo I went to the accused's shop by the order of the Commissioner of Police, and purchased this book, entitled the "Theory and Practice of Neomalthusianism," by J. R. Holmes, from the accused. I paid four annas for the book. The book, which I bought, was, with similar other books, in the shop. On the following day I obtained a search-warrant, and executed the search-warrant, and obtained twelve books from the shop. I produce the twelve books. On the 13th June last also I purchased one similar book for four annas. I had some conversation with the accused about the sale of the books. He asked me why I bought the book, and I told him that I wanted to ascertain whether it was an obscene book. I see this letter addressed to the Government solicitor by the accused's solicitor. I have looked through the book to consider what parts are obscene. I consider the pages 69 to 72, 76 to 77, 85 to 89, and 93 and 94 to be obscene parts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said: When I went to the shop on the 13th of June I did not go of my own accord. I went there by the order of the Commissioner to ask for this particular book, which I gave to the Commissioner. I also bought two other books dealing with similar subject. I also bought on the 22nd June a third book, entitled "Wife's Handbook." I do not know where the Commissioner of the Police got information about the book. When I bought the book the defendant said that the book is not obscene. They were for sale just as other books in the shop. There was no suggestion of concealing the books from me. When I went there to execute the search-warrant the accused gave up to me the twelve books, which were left in their stock. The accused's firm are the successors of Hormusjee Sorabjee. It is a respectable firm of book-sellers, and I know it for the last thirty years.

Mr. Anderson: How do you define obscenity?—The illustrations and the language of the book are obscene.

Mr. Anderson: My question is what is your notion about obscenity?—By obscenity I mean illustrations full of filthy and disgusting language. Every illustration in this book is filthy, and hence obscene.

Witness, continuing, said: I consider preventive checks in the books as filthy, because they were couched in unnecessarily filthy language. The book is not pleasant to read. I have read some medical works to see what the contents were. I have read some portion of the Wife's Handbook, by Dr. Albert Arthur. I cannot say whether it is an obscene book.

Mr. Anderson: You would be able to say whether it is an obscene book when the Commissioner has made up his mind.

Mr. Little, in addressing the Court, contended that the book fell in within the definition of obscenity as given in the Webster's and Johnson's dictionaries. It was offensive to the taste and caused loose ideas amongst the readers.

Mr. Anderson, on the other hand, contended that the book did not come within the definition of the obscenity. The prosecution had failed to establish by argument that the book contained any obscenity. It was easy to say that the book was obscene, but it was difficult to make it out by argument. Hundreds of books of this sort were circulated freely in England, and they were not considered obscene according to the law there, and as the same law applied here the book could not be treated as obscene. The counsel would cite decisions of eminent judges in similar cases, which would show that the book could not be placed in the class of obscene books. The judgment of Sir Alexander Cockaburn, Chief Justice of England, in the famous case of "Fruits of Philosophy," decided so far back as the year 1877, held that the book like the one in question was not obscene. Unfortunately the case had gone before a jury, and therefore they had no legal ruling laid down by judges. Justice Windeyer had also decided that such books should not be held as obscene. Mrs. Besant's "Law of Population" was also excluded from the class of obscenity. An obscene book, according to the definition, should be disgusting and filthy and obnoxious to the taste of every right-minded person. Mr. Anderson would produce the judgment of Justice Windeyer as his speech. The judgment would convince any right-thinking man that similar books were not obscene. There was a new school of philosophers, who, for the purpose of disseminating their new ideas, brought forth such books, which should be classed in scientific literature.

The case stands adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABOO BAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, moved for the examination of certain witnesses, under Section 36, in order to make discovery of property. His lordship granted the application.

RE KHATAO NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, moved for the examination of witnesses, under Section 36, on the affidavit of Devraj Thakersey, who stated that the insolvent had been concealing property. The application was granted.

RE MASSODILAL KIRPARAM AGARWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application, which, after some discussion, was allowed to stand over for a week.

RE POONUMCHUND KHOOSHALCHUND.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, moved for an amendment of the title of the order of adjudication in this matter. The application was granted.

RE CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE.

Mr. R. D. Setna, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ASPANIAR KAIKHOSROO.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE NARAYEN VITHAL GAIKUNDI.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE KARMALI JOOSUB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the case for a fortnight, with an extension of the interim order for the same period. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE ABOO BAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Dixit, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, appeared to argue against a rule "nisi," which had been granted on the 4th May last requiring the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication in this matter should not be set aside. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the insolvents in support of the rule "nisi." After the reading of a large mass of affidavits, his lordship, in disposing of the rule, said that various acts of insolvency were said to have been committed, which were not specifically denied. His lordship mentioned several circumstances which pointed to Moosa being a partner in the firm. On the whole his lordship saw strong ground for believing that Moosa was a partner in the firm; and the rule was, therefore, discharged. The petitioning creditor to have his cost out of the assets.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Judgment on Preliminary Issue.

578-91—Khunderow M—Thacker Tricumjee Mooljee and others vs Thakar Khimjee Valubdas and others—Ardasir, H and D and Bhalshanker and K.
For Consent Decree.

394-91—M H Khan—Sewjee Hurdas vs Khatizabai and others—In person and C W and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

91-91—Ardasir, H and D—Bai Sona alias Maneck vs Bai Dayakore and another—M H Khan—Part heard.

649-91—Thakoredas, D and C—Syed Dada Miya bin Ebrahim Sha vs Memon Abdul Kareem Tayeb—Wadia and G.

503-91—Nanu and H—Devidas Narondas vs Karsanjee Jeena and others—Balkrishna V N K and In person—Settled.

526-91—Payne, G and S—Khoja Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another—Thakoredas, D and C.

597-91—Janardhan and A—Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal and others vs Purushram Withoba—In person.

9-92—Payne, G and S—Lukhmidas Anundjee and another vs John Henry Tod and others—Browne and Co.

261-91—Edgelow and G—Samuldas Raghoonathdas vs Vullebhoy Khanbhoy—Wadia and G.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

300-87—Bhaishanker and K—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Bhow Meeya Goolam Mohidin Akhadwall and others—Roughton and B.

596-90—Manshuklal D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and another.

483-91—J C Cama—Vullecjee Musajee vs Bhomajee Sivajee—Chalk W and S.

650-91—Chalk W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsedji Nowroji Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

510-91—Ardasir H and D—Mohenally Rehmoobhoy vs Rhemoobhoy Habibhoy and others—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-91—M N Saklatwala—Haji Abdoola Haji Elias vs The s s Deccan and others—Chalk W and S.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held of the above Association last night, at the Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. H. W. Uloth, there being also present the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. H. E. E. Procter, A. C. Trapp, D. H. Glade, A. Schelling, A. Speakman, Krishna Ram, Soonder Pandurang, and Framjee D. Lalcaca. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Glade, the report for the period from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1892, was adopted. The following are extracts from that document:—

The committee beg to wait upon the members of the Associaton with a report on the matters dealt with since the 30th June 1889, as also a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to 30th June 1892. In the interval there has, fortunately, from an Underwriters' point of view, been so little of interest directly in connection with the Bombay trade that there has been no occasion to issue a special report. The usual references have been made and dealt with and the routine work of the Association has gone on smoothly; but until within the past few months when the question of new tariff rates for Mauritius and coast-wise business was taken up and actively discussed, there has been nothing of any moment calling for notice. In the whole of the period under review disasters of a serious character in connection with the shipping trading to and from the port have been conspicuous by their absence, the only serious one being the loss of the s. s. Deccan which sailed from Port Louis, (Mauritius) on 9th February 1892, with a cargo of sugar, and has not since been heard of. There appears to be little doubt that the steamer was lost in a cyclone which took place at, and in the neighbourhood of, Mauritius, immediately after the steamer sailed, and the underwriters have settled the claims as a total loss.

Marine Courts of Enquiry.—The absence of serious casualties from the record during the interval covered by the report is very clearly shown by the exceedingly limited number of Marine Courts of Enquiry which have been held in Bombay during that period. For the three years there have only been five in all, or the same number as in the twelve months preceding. In none of these five cases did the accidents dealt with result in heavy loss, or lead to loss of life.

Mode of making up general average by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers.—In the last report issued, the then committee dealt at some length with the objectionable mode of making up average statements by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers, and called the special attention of Bombay underwriters to the additional risk thereby incurred. This subject again came to the front early in 1890 in connection with correspondence forwarded to the committee respecting the mode of preparing the average statement for the s. s. Electra which put back to Penang on a voyage from Bombay to Honkong on the 27th May 1889. In accordance with the custom of this company the average statement instead of being made up as usual at the port of destination was prepared in Trieste and, when forthcoming, was found to include under the head of general average on ship and cargo heavy expenses which would not have come under that head in the statement made up in accordance with the English law. The representatives of the leading marine insurance companies in Hongkong accordingly addressed the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company on the subject, and the correspondence having been placed at the disposal of this Association, it was considered of sufficient importance to warrant the committee in publishing it *in extenso* for the purpose of being forwarded to head offices in Europe and elsewhere.

Average Statements of the Navigazione Generale Italiana.—The attention of the committee of the Association having been recently called to a clause in the bill of lading adopted by this company to the effect that all general average arising on the voyage are to be settled in Genoa, it was decided to address the company pointing out the disadvantage of this clause to Bombay underwriters, especially in cases where a steamer belonging to the company was trading between English ports, say, between Bombay and Hongkong and *vice versa*. The delay arising from having average statements made up in Italy for voyages of this description is necessarily very great, while the Italian law of average differs materially from the English and involves risk to the underwriter in excess of that generally contemplated when accepting the risks which have hitherto been treated as of an ordinary character and on the same basis as on English vessels. The committee have accordingly addressed the company on the subject, and the matter is now under reference to the head office at Rome.

Legal Expenses Incurred by Members.—One of the most important features of the Association is the prosecution of fraud and the payment of legal expenses requisite for the prevention and punishment of fraudulent practices discovered in connection with marine insurances. For some considerable time no case has occurred in which the funds of the Association have been utilized for this purpose, but recently a member of the Association asked that the expenses he had incurred in defending a suit instituted against him under a policy convering cargo by native craft, should be borne by the Association. The committee, however, did not consider the case one in which the funds of the Association could be fairly ultilized, no previous notice of the action having been given in accordance with the rules, nor was the claim defended other than an ordinary suit which every company is bound to defend in its own interest. The company was clearly protected by the terms of its policy, and the claim involved no new principle nor any attempt at fraud.

Establishment of Tariff of Rates.—In accordance with a requisition signed by the majority of the insurance companies represented in Bombay, the committee convened a meeting of all underwriters interested at the rooms of the Association on 24th March, 1892, for the purpose of discussing the rates prevailing on Mauritius, outport, and coastwise business, and of taking such steps as might be deemed advisable for arriving at a satisfactory scale of rates for general adoption. At that meeting a special committee was appointed, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. A F. Beaufort (Messrs. Lyon & Co.) Mr. D. H. Glade (Messrs. Glade & Co.) Mr. H. E. E. Procter (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.) Mr. A. C. Trapp (Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand) Mr. H. Uehlinger (Messrs. Volkart Brothers) This special committee, after various meetings, drew up a tariff of minimum rates for Mauritius, outport, and coastwise business, and also for native craft risks coastwise to and from Bombay. This tariff was submitted to a general meeting of underwriters held in the rooms of the Association on 26th May, 1892, when a resolution was passed that the tariff should be adopted, provided 75 per cent. of the companies represented in Bombay agreed to abide by it. On submitting it to the representatives of the various companies, however,—and a member of the special committee took the trouble to call upon agents personally—it was found that the requisite support could not be obtained and the movement therefore had to be abandoned. This is the more to be regretted as the adoption of the tariff would not only have placed an important branch of marine insurance business on a much sounder footing, but it might have paved the way to the introduction of farther desirable movements of a similar character. Moreover, had the tariff been adopted in Bombay the Calcutta Underwriters' Association was prepared to advocate its introduction there,—a step, which if successful, would have had a most salutary effect in putting an end to a form of competition fraught with most undesirable effects on this special branch of marine insurance.

A Marine Insurance Association in Calcutta:—Your committee having been favored in June 1891 with the prospectus of a new marine insurance association in Calcutta, addressed that body offering to co-operate with it in all matters of mutual interest.

Settlement of Claims Arising from Craft Losses.—A few months later the secretary of the Association mentioned in the preceding paragraph addressed your committee with respect to the different systems prevailing in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, for the settlement of claims arising from craft losses. Your committee, while considering the mode advocated by the Calcutta Association possibly more correct in principle, were of opinion that the basis of settlement prevailing in Bombay was practically better adapted to the somewhat rough-and-ready style of business carried on by native shippers, and, therefore, more convenient of adoption. They were not, accordingly, prepared to advocate an alteration in the Bombay system of settlement.—

York-Antwerp Rules.—For the convenience of members, the committee obtained from Lloyd's a copy of the revised York-Antwerp Rules, known as the "York-Antwerp Rules 1890," with the rules for which they are proposed to be substituted, and had them reprinted and circulated to members of the Association.

References to the Association.—The following references have been made to the committee of the Association and replied to in the usual way during the interval covered by the report:—Expense on bringing cargo to Bombay from native craft put into an intermediate port through stress of weather.—The agents of the London Assurance Association submitted a case for the opinion of the committee wherein under an F. P. A. policy on cotton by the native craft Vijliprasad from Dhollera to Bombay, which had put into Bulsar owing to stress of weather but with cargo intact, the assured claimed that the vessel being unable to complete her voyage owing to the southerly winds, asked the insurers for instructions as to the disposal of the cotton, claiming that, under the policy, the expense of bringing the cotton to Bombay should be borne by the underwriters. The majority of the committee gave it as their opinion that under the terms of the policy the insurers were liable for the expense of bringing the cotton to Bombay. This was a reference made by the agents of the Maritime Insurance Company to the committee asking whether they were liable to return the premium on a parcel of goods which had been shipped on board a native craft for Bombay, but had afterwards been re-landed and forwarded by road and rail. After considering the circumstances of the case, the committee unanimously decided that the insurers having taken the risk, and the goods having been for a time shipped on board the craft, were entitled to retain the premium paid, notwithstanding the re-landing of the goods. The manager of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zeland applied to the Association for assistance in addressing the Collector of Calicut with respect to a number of teak logs which, having been lost from alongside the s.s. Simla—in course of shipment—had afterwards been recovered on the coast. Your committee, while anxious to aid the members of the Association in every way, considered that in this instance, it would be better and less complicated for the company to apply direct to the Collector of Calicut, who would, no doubt, render all the assistance in his power in recovering the timber, and they accordingly recommended the adoption of this course. The agent of the Mannheim Insurance Company solicited the decision of the committee as to whether they were liable for damage under a policy for goods hence to Colombo which, in the first instance, had been surveyed by their agents and reported upon as fresh-water damaged, but had afterwards been submitted to the public analyst at Colombo, who certified that the damage had been caused by sea-water. After a very careful consideration of the case, the committee decided that under the circumstances detailed, the insurers were liable for the claim as being caused by sea-water damage. Messrs. Glade and Company—members of the Association—were good enough to place at the disposal of the committee in July 1891 copies of correspondence they had received from the Police Superintendent, Karwar, with regard to the supposed fraud in jettisoning cargo from on board the native craft Gungaprasad. By direction of the committee, the correspondence was circulated to all members of the Association, but as no one seemed to be interested in the cargo concerned, it was suggested that the correspondence might be published in the Madras papers with the view of warning any one who might be interested. As the Superintendent of Police at Karwar, however, preferred that this course should not be adopted while he was making enquiries into the matter, no further steps were taken.

One of the members of the Association having asked for the opinion of the committee with reference to a quantity of iron rails jettisoned from a prow in harbour the committee decided that as the policy covered risk of craft to and from the ship, the insuring company was liable for its share of loss, the jettison having been made in the interest of the cargo and prow. They considered that the prow would also be liable to contribute a proportionate share of the loss, but seeing it was very questionable whether a contribution could be obtained from the tindal, the committee recommended the payment of the full claim in the first instance.

Fire on the s. s. Imperator.—It having been reported to the committee that a fire had broken out on board the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, while loading in the Victoria Dock, amongst some bales of cotton and bags of linseed, the secretary was directed to obtain information as to the probable cause of origin. From enquiries made there seemed to be no assignable cause other than that of spontaneous combustion, the hold in which the fire occurred having been closed for two days. The damage caused was exceedingly slight, and no further steps were deemed necessary in the matter.

Affairs of the Association.—On 30th June, 1892, the number of members belonging to the Association was 19, as against 20 on 30th June, 1889, this being brought about by the amalgamation of the Universal Marine Insurance Company with the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited. The balance at the credit of the Association as shown in the last report was Rs. 4,462-4-5, while on 30th June, 1892, the amount was Rs. 4,574-4-5.

The Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Glade seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, in speaking on the report, said he noticed that the present report covered the operations of the Association for no less than three years. The committee were bound by Rule 6, to have an annual meeting and present a report, and he trusted, however short the report and the meeting, that the rules would not in future be infringed. Mention was made in the report of the loss of the Deccan which left Mauritius on 9th February for Bombay with a cargo of sugar, a considerable number of passengers and a large crew, and is presumed with undoubted certainty now to have gone down with all hands in the cyclone which appeared just after her sailing. But nothing was said in the report as to the absence of a court of enquiry, such as was always held in England, in such cases. The Deccan was an old P. and O. steamer, owned at the time of her loss by a Bombay firm, and it was no secret that she was reported to have loaded a larger cargo than she ever before carried. Surely, the Government should have been urged, and he thought, should still be asked to make enquiries into the loss. He had not one word to say against the owners, but for the satisfaction of the public, a court of enquiry should in all such cases be held. As they were all aware a considerable amount of business was done in insuring cargo, conveyed up and down the coast, by native craft. The past season had been a disastrous one to underwriters of such risks, principally owing to the cyclone which struck the coast of Kathiawar on 1st May, and which caused the loss of a very large number of native craft, many of which sank at sea, but many more while anchored at Veraval, Porebunder and other ports. No human agency could have done much to mitigate the effects of this storm, which, according to Mr. Elliot, the Meteorological reporter to the Government of India, only announced its approach, direct for the west, at 6 a.m. that day, and the severity of which could be judged from the rate at which it travelled, for it reached the Himalayas in 48 hours. More vessels, however, than usual have this season been jettisoning cargo. The weather in May, after the storm was undoubtedly far more disturbed than was usual in this month, especially to the north of Bombay, but from enquiries he had made at Kathiawar ports he thought he was now in a position to indicate the weak points in this class of business, and which he commended to the notice and action, if approved, of the new committee. Eleven years ago he had to investigate a case of jettision in which it transpired that the cotton which they had paid for as jettisoned had been landed and sold by the tindal and crew of the craft at Nowsari near Surat. This crew enjoyed free quarters for eighteen months at H. H. the Gaekwar's expense, and since then he had not heard of any similar fraud. But fraud he was of opinion, still existed, and he would indicate the direction. He was convinced that very frequently these boats were overladen, especially at Kathiawar ports. As long as the weather kept fine all went well, and the vessels ran down to Bombay safely. If, on the other hand, a gale of even the most moderate strength set in, the tindals did not hesitate to jettison the excess, and in fact, if the rumours he had heard were correct, they were so instructed by the owners of cargo, as otherwise the crews would object to sail in them. As the freight was paid before sailing and the owners of these vessels were not called upon as in the case of foreign going vessels to pay their share of the loss by jettison, it followed that there was nothing to check the fraud. Now, it was clear that, as underwriters, they could not insist on the freight being paid on delivery, nor could they do, as their head officers would like, compel the owners of the craft to bear their share of the jettison—occasioned for the common good for the simple reason that the value of the jettisoned cargo as a rule exceeded the entire value of their craft, while the owner was not easily to be found. In his opinion the proper steps to be taken to stop this description of fraud was to address the local Government, the Government of H. H. the Gaekwar, and the Political Agent in Kathiawar, and ask their assistance in the matter. The Customs officers at each port should be instructed to see that a vessel was not overladen, just as the Port officer here would not permit a vessel to leave Bombay drawing more than she was permitted by the Board of Trade regulations. He was quite certain from what he knew of Sir Charles Ollivant, the present Political Agent in Kathiawar, that they had only to appeal to him to secure his assistance. He (Mr. Beaufort) would urge on underwriters the importance of not issuing open covers for sailing later than 15th May, and he should be glad to see the date of warranty, for vessels leaving the Northern ports for Bombay, not extended beyond 30th April. He had firmly refused for some years to extend the former date and only accepted specific risks afterwards when the weather had been reported fine and the sea smooth to the south of Bombay, by vessels bound north. It occasionally happened that vessels leaving the Northern ports early in May were unable to beat down against the south-west breeze, and put into ports *en route* for shelter, wire the owners of the cargo that they had done so and that they could not proceed. In a case referred to in the report, he saw the committee gave it as their opinion that an underwriter was bound by custom to pay the rail freight to Bombay, rather than to order the vessel to proceed. He agreed with them, and it was obvious that this was the only logical conclusion, for the risk to the vessel attempting to run down would be far greater than the cost of despatching the goods by rail.

Mr. Trapp asked if he understood that Mr. Beaufort brought the matter forward as one for the new committee to deal with.

Mr. Beaufort said that that was his intention.

On the motion of Mr. A. Schelling, seconded by Mr. Krishna Ram, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the coming year!—Messrs. H. W. Uloth, chairman, D. H. Glade, deputy chairman, H. E. E. Procter, A. C. Trapp, and A. F. Beaufort.

Mr. Trapp referred to the steps taken in regard to the establishment of a tariff of rates for Mauritius, out-port and coast-wise business. He remarked that their efforts had not proved so successful as they hoped. The question would again come forward and a list sent out to each company in order that it might be ascertained which companies were actually doing business in Bombay and which were not. If that information was obtained, it was possible that a different complexion would be placed on the matter.

The chairman said the Association was much indebted to Mr. Trapp for the trouble he had taken in the matter. He had thrown a considerable amount of light on the subject, and the information gained would be of much use to the new committee. He (the chairman) believed they would be able to come to some definite decision in the matter. No doubt a number of agents in Bombay had to communicate with their head offices at home before they could consent to any stated tariff, and there were doubtless other reasons why the agents had not come forward in the way it was hoped they would have done.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

FORECASTS of the jute crop have been received from the seventeen districts of Bengal in which this crop is principally grown.

As has been stated in previous forecasts published by this department, the normal area under jute in the various districts of these provinces is not at all accurately known; nor are the collectors' returns for particular years based upon measurements. The returns of area cultivated must, therefore, be looked upon only as approximations to truth. The figures entered in column 3 of the appended statement against Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda, as representing normal area under jute, appear to be open to considerable doubt, and the figures entered in column 4 representing the area sown last year, differ considerably in the case of Khulna and Nadia from the figures returned in the final forecast for last year. The figures returned against Dacca do not include those for the Sadar sub-division. It is hoped that more correct figures of area will be obtained for the final forecast which will be received from collectors in August.

An area larger than that of last year is reported to have been sown with jute in every district except Rangpur, where the contraction is ascribed to a larger cultivation of rice on account of the failure of last year's winter crop. In every district except the central districts of Hoogly, 24-Parganas and Khulna, the prospects of this season are said to be better than was the actual outturn of last season. In the three districts just named rain was scanty in March and April when the early sowings are made; but in the Northern and Eastern Bengal districts, which are far more important jute growing districts, the rainfall from the end of March has been abundant and well distributed.

The general increase of cultivation, which is probably at least 10 per cent. in excess of that of last year, is due partly to the very great increase in the price of jute, and partly to the season being up to date more favourable than that of 1891. If, as is probable, the crop of 1892 be a good average crop, as good or nearly as good as that of 1890, the quantity available for export (looking to the exports of 1890) should be nearly ten million cwts.

NATIVE TRADERS AND EXCHANGE.

A DEPUTATION consisting of six representatives of the leading native mercantile communities at Karachi, waited on the Commissioner in Sind on Friday, the 1st July, with a memorial, asking for his assistance in representing to Government the hardships under which they labour in consequence of the constant and violent fluctuations in exchange with Europe. Mr. Currie, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, introduced the deputation, and in a few words explained the grievance from which the native traders suffered. The memorial was then read by Mr. Yoosuf Alli, and runs as follows:—

The Humble Memorial of the native Traders of Karachi—

Showeth,—We native traders of Karachi, born and bred to trade exclusively, and having no other calling, are now in process of discovering that our occupation is likely to vanish altogether unless something can be done to make the value of the money by which our trade is carried on permanent, or at least to free it from the violent and unintelligible fluctuations to which it is now apparently always subject.

You are aware that for the last three months we have in self-defence been compelled to combine to cease purchasing European commodities in our customary way. For this reason, that the moderate profit which we look to make, we have found altogether inadequate to cover the risks and losses to which we are subjected by the constant change in the value of the rupee.

When we bought Manchester grey cloth two years ago on a basis of 1/4½ exchange, we could have no idea that a loss of about 15 per cent. by the sudden rise in exchange would be inflicted upon us by causes altogether outside the normal fluctuations of our local market, and over which we had no control; nor could we have anticipated the causes which brought ruin to us through contracts we had entered into with exporting firms for wheat and seeds, when the rupee was valued as 1-8 in English money. Then, as we say, the value of the rupee stood at 1s. 8d., but when we came to carry out these contracts its value had fallen to 1s. 6d., and we found that in consequence we had to provide more rupees with which to buy the produce to fulfil our contracts than we had agreed to take from the exporting firms.

To illustrate the risk we are subjected to, we have only to draw your attention to the fluctuations of the present month.

A POST-OFFICE telegraph clerk in Liverpool has been convicted of a curious sort of fraud. Some time since the steward of an Atlantic vessel just arrived brought into the office a number of filled-in cablegram forms, chiefly from American passengers, notifying their safe arrival to relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic. On looking over them it occurred to the telegraph clerk that in three instances the words "New York" were superfluous, as they conveyed no information but what must of necessity be known to the addressee. Accordingly, by striking them out he effected a saving of three times three shillings and sixpence; but, unfortunately, instead of returning this sum to the steward he put the money into his own pocket. The manœuvre would, of course, have been impracticable if the Post Office regulation which requires that the public shall themselves affix the stamps had been complied with. In mitigation it was urged that the clerk having on a previous occasion been a personal loser by charging the same steward too little was under the impression that there was no harm in reimbursing himself in this fashion. Taking into account some peculiar circumstances in the case and the long service and previous good character of the prisoner, the magistrate imposed only the moderate penalty of twenty shillings and costs.

NOTICES were posted on the wharves three weeks ago in Melbourne stating that in future the wages paid to wharf-labourers employed on general cargo would be reduced from 1s. 2d. per hour to 1s. for those employed by the day, while for those permanently employed the wages would be brought down from £2 5s. to £2 per week. These rates are paid for day work, but a corresponding reduction will be made in the pay of men working at night and on recognised holidays. The recompense for working at these times has hitherto been at the rate of 50 per cent. advance on the general rate, and this will continue; but instead of it being 1s. 9d. per hour, as formerly, it will now be only 1s. 6d. The reduction applies only to general cargo hands; those employed in handling coal are not affected in any way. A meeting of members of the Shipowners' Association was held on Thursday last, at which the reduction was decided on, and the announcement, when it was made yesterday, did not take the men altogether by surprise. A number of members of the Wharf-Labours' Union held

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Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Nusserwanjee Manockjee Wadia, Dadabhoy Manockjee Wadia, and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, traded under the name of Lukhmidas Manockjee and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee (as a dealer in piecegoods) insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting a large treasury safe, C. I. small chest, long-cloths, mulls, T. cloths, damaged long cloths, mehta boxes, beds and pillows, clock, argand and globe lamps, cupboards, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 14, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

SILVER was lower yesterday, both in London and New York, the decline in the former market having been 3-16d. per oz., at 39⅜; and in the latter ⅜ cents at 86⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Rupee Securities were 9-16 lower in Fours and ⅝ in 4½ per Cents, at £67 1-16 and £66⅛, respectively: but the other Stock Exchange usually wired by Reuter were unchanged. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 98½; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18.

Wheat was quiet but steady at a further decline of ½d. per cental on No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 6d. Ex-Quay, while Delhi being unchahged, at 6s. 3d. per cental. Linseed was steady, with 39s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, still unwired for Bombay seed to arrive.

Spot prices of Cotton in Liverpool were quite unchanged yesterday; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions to 3-32d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 3⅛d. for July and July-August deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for November-December. The tone of the market was quiet at closing; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the Sales having been 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 5-16 cents; and September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those for the two preceding years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	4,300	200
Three days' do.	10,000	9,200	1,200
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	7,007,000	6,867,300	5,745,400

No purchases for export have been made in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the Mills have bought 1,650 bales, consisting of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 179; 400 Westerns, at Rs. 165-72; 350 Rampoor, at Rs. 168; 200 Mulkapur, at Rs. 178; and 200 Ujein, at Rs. 170 per candy; the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady and quiet market, respectively; but prices are still without change, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,256 bales.
Wheat	6,227 cwts.
Linseed	2,652 „
Rapeseed	2,540 „
Poppyseed	961 „
Groundnuts	845 „
Castorseed	2,131 „
Rice	1,757 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and quiet in tone with nothing doing. It is rumoured that the Trewidden (s), now at Colombo, was chartered by a European firm here, at 13s. 9d., per ton, under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened weak, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business being reported. For Credits, 1s. 3 13-32d. has been quoted for three months' sight, but very little has transpired at the rate. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·62	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates for Fours have recovered a portion of their late decline, having been quoted at 106½ for cash; 106 5-16 for the settling day this month; 106 1-16 for August, there having been buyers at the rates for both the accounts. At the close a further advance of 1-16 was obtained, the cash price leaving off at 106 9-16; with 106 quoted, for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES remain most quiet; and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, at our quotations, we have no change in prices to report this evening.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 28, as compared with the statement of July 5, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	June 28. Rs. A. P.	June 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,98,538 11 8	2,12,55,695 12 6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,24,73,761 15 3	5,32,72,021 1 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,85,894 1 11	1,94,910 1 4
Sundries	35,48,730 5 2	32,11,128 1 5
Rs.	9,86,18,025 2 0	10,27,33,665 0 7
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	1,30,65,203 8 0	1,02,62,546 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	57,32,101 0 0	55,26,441 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,66,10,851 12 4	1,28,35,190 4 10
Credits on do.	74,86,895 5 7	64,67,034 5 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,79,84,960 6 0	1,79,97,390 9 2
Balances with other Banks	4,23,020 10 4	4,03,217 10 9
Bullion	1,55,287 3 8	1,54,217 14 11
Dead Stock	12,36,479 0 4	12,26,680 9 7
Stamps	9,784 13 0	10,336 8 0
Sundries	15,23,017 4 4	18,22,162 4 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,61,79,756 10 6	2,06,45,794 4 9
Do. at Branches ..	1,79,10,647 7 11	2,53,82,683 8 1
Rs.	9,86,18,025 2 0	10,27,33,665 0 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 5, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,19,552	Inc.
Do. at Branches	34,37,515	do.
Other Deposits	7,98,259	do.
Post Bills	1,02,084	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	30,08,317	Dec.
Loans	37,75,662	do.
Accounts of Credit	10,19,861	do.
Mercantile Bills	12,411	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	41,66,037	do.
Do. at Branches	74,72,036	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 7-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	13	2	8 p.m.	...	41
Suez	13	3	p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 13th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	40	...	1
„ Madras	..	32	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 12.

10 p.m.	82·1

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	82·9
6 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KEAYS—SAVI—July 2, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Ed W Elwet, M A, Acting Archdeacon of Madras, Robert W C Keays, Lt, M S C, Military Accounts Department, son of Major-General W F Keays (retired), of Winifurd, Kodai-Kanal, to Mary Geraldine, eldest daughter of James D. Savi, Esq, (late Opium Department, B E C S), of Coonoor, Nilgiris.

DEATHS.

BOWDEN-SMITH—July 6, at Ahmednugger, Deccan, Lieutenant William Bowden-Smith, The King's Own Regiment, aged 25 years.
DOUGLAS—July 9, at Royapettah, Madras, from teething, Aileen Frances McMahon Douglas, the dearly beloved daughter of Edwin and Florence Douglas and granddaughter of Robert and Frances McMahon, Madras Revenue Survey, aged 1 year and 12 days.
ELDERTON—July 7, at Myingyan, Burma, of cholera, Captain Allan Elderton, 7th Bengal Infantry, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

AT the close of Tuesday's polling the members elected to the new House of Commons numbered 472. Of these 245 were Ministerialists, and 227 Anti-Ministerialists, giving to the former a majority of 18. The Conservatives gained no seat on the Tuesday's polling, the Liberal-Unionists one, which converted the Unionist score to twenty-one, and the Liberals who had gained fifty seats, added six, making the balance in their favour thirty-five, counting seventy on a division. The Ministerial majority of sixty-eight at the Dissolution disappears, and is replaced by a minority of two. It would be absurd to speak of that number as a Liberal majority, for if it be not considerably increased, for which there is now scarcely room, Mr. Gladstone could not possibly carry on the Government in the face of an opposition practically of equal strength. A political deadlock seems imminent. The Duke of Wellington's question, How is the Queen's Government to be carried on? will confront both political parties, and it is not easy to foresee what the answer will be. Everything will depend upon the result of the one hundred and ninety-eight elections now remaining. Of these seats, 117 were held by Liberals in the last Parliament, 58 by Conservatives, and 23 by Unionist Liberals. If no change takes place in their representation, the Liberal majority of the 198 seats will be thirty-six. The majority of the Ministerialists in the 472 members already elected being 18, the Liberal majority of the whole House will be only half the thirty-six which they stand to win in the elections yet to be held. If the same proportion of seats be transferred in the two hundred elections still pending which prevailed in the previous contests the Liberal majority will be raised to about twenty-five or thirty.

THE sudden revelation that in New York and in London a scientific assassin has been able to destroy in pure wantonness, the lives of women who had the temerity to accept casual refreshments at his hands, and that, until many victims had succumbed and been buried out of sight, no one dreamed that there was foul-play, shows what is possible even under the eyes of the police and the public in Europe and in the United States. Such exploits are, it may be hoped, comparatively rare in the Western world, but they are, by no means rare in India. In a new edition of Messrs. Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," just published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., there are "illustrative cases," which show that in this country people have been poisoned in batches without motive of revenge or reward. In one case—which will have an especial interest for the Senior Member of Council—seventy men were poisoned at one and the same time, while drinking in a native liquor shop in Benares, the intoxicating spirit distilled from the mhowra flower. Forty-three of them were conveyed to the hospital and eighteen died outside. One of the servants in the shop, who absconded, confessed afterwards that he had put singhera into the pots in which the mhowra flowers were steeped. A young man who had incurred the censure of his family by his dissipated life proceeded to poison them all. He purchased an ounce of aconite root, which he pounded on a brick, and then put the powder into the vegetable broth for his brother's dinner. Four persons partook of the broth, and were seized with the usual symptoms. The brother died; two women of the family recovered. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon proved that the death was occasioned by aconite, and the crime was brought home to the poisoner, who was brought to justice. It appears that in Goruckpore the natives in the bazaar had a habit of strengthening bazaar liquor by using the powdered bark of nux vomica when distilling it. Dr. Chevers gave a case from the North-Western Provinces *Police Gazette* of 1868 of a young man of twenty-one who confessed that he had—so far as he could remember—poisoned twenty-seven persons. He was a professional dhatura poisoner. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of Dr. Chevers opinion that in a country where poisons of all kinds are so easily procurable, and so many opportunities are presented by the sparseness of the population in some parts, and the overcrowding in others, and the frequent occurrence of violent epidemics, that a large number of the deaths ascribed to fevers and snake-bites, and the like are really due to murder. The peculiar conditions which prevail in India not only in respect to the opportunities ready to the hand of the evil-disposed but the chances of immunity afforded by the practical non-existence of skilled medical knowledge outside of the larger towns and stations give special value to work, the special object of which is to enable laymen serving in the police and magistracy, and pleaders, to understand the application of the principles of medical jurisprudence in the detection of crime. Even where medical evidence is available it is necessary that the judicial officer and the pleaders should be able to understand its purport and put questions necessary to the clearing up of doubtful points.

The means to do ill-deeds make ill-deeds done. The poisons used in India are chiefly derived from plants growing freely all over the country, with the properties of which Dr. Hehir states European practitioners are seldom acquainted. Several of these poisons leave no trace whatsoever, or at all events no trace which can be detected by the usual tests. The Chemical Examiner has been unable to detect poison in numerous cases in which poison had been undoubtedly administered. In the Madras Presidency eleven persons were attacked with drowsiness and delirium, and other symptoms, after eating some cakes. Five of the victims died. No trace of poison could be detected in the viscera of any of them. Arsenic is almost the only mineral poison used, but it is employed probably because the symptoms are not unlike those caused by cholera. There are grounds for supposing that advantage is taken in periods of epidemic to administer it, detection being rendered difficult by the haste with which bodies of persons who have died of cholera are burned. Aconite, the root of monk's-hood, one of the most deadly of poisons, has been used in India from the earliest times. It was formerly employed to convert arrows into weapons of precision, by poisoning the tips, a practice which is said still to prevail amongst the Nagas and Sonthals. It is satisfactory to learn that the use of aconite as a poison is on the decrease, for detection is not now so difficult as it was formerly. The possibility of detection is of itself no bar to the use of poison, for strychnine which is easily recognisable and has been found in the tissues eleven years after death, is constantly employed. It is so bitter that one part dissolved in seventy thousand parts of water is perceptible. The London poisoner evaded this difficulty by enclosing the dose in gelatine capsules and deceiving the palate. Dr. Hehir mentions the case of a man, who having had a quarrel with his wife, brought home a bottle of arrack from the bazaar, and induced her to partake of it. She died with all the symptoms of strychnine poisoning, but strange to say, no trace of the poison could be detected on examination. The poison of the dhatura, which grows on manure heaps near every village, is atrophine, or dhaturine. It has been in use in this country from old times both for private poisoning and the removal, for reasons of State, of royal Princes who were obnoxious to the Sovereign. The dhatura approaches very closely in its effects to the slow poisoning of the Middle Ages. Amongst the symptoms are an inability to swallow, accompanied sometimes by an inclination to bite, and a changed voice, recalling the symptoms of hydrophobia. Delirium follows, with wild laughter, and such antics that even those who are apprehensive of the result, can scarcely restrain their laughter. The horror inspired by these symptoms are such that one of the young Princes who had rebelled against the Emperor Aurungzebe, prayed that he might be put to death at once, and not asked to drink the "poust," as the infernal nectar was termed. The use of dhatura for purposes of dacoity received a great development when the Thuggee Department had put an end to the murderous use of the handkerchief, which bore as sinister a part in the cult of Bhowani as in the fate of Desdemona. In far more general requisition is the Indian hemp, which throughout the East is used as an intoxicant and a poison. According to the amount consumed, the effect produced is gentle and pleasing, exciting feelings of good-will to all men, especially to oneself, or it arouses emotions of the fiercest kind prompting the Malay to run amuck, and the Pathan to slay a Kafir and go to Heaven. In one stage, after a courteous benevolence has, according to Baudelaire's experience, given place to an implacable ecstacy, the sensation of cold supervenes, and reaches such a pitch that in one case, the consumer of haschish, while on a summer night in a crowded theatre, believed himself completely frozen, and felt an indescribable moral satisfaction in conceiving himself a statue cut out of a block of ice. It is a thousand pities not to put the German chemists who have differentiated saccharine from coal tar, to isolate the particular quality of the *cannabis indica* which gives the consumer the feeling of being a statue carved in ice. During the worst months of the hot weather, with a few capsules of such medicine, life in the plains would become enderable, and the controversy about the annual migration of the Supreme and the Local Governments to the hills would be rendered obsolete. It would of course be necessary to use this new form of elixir with discretion, for we learn from our authors, that most of the cases of acute mania in the lunatic asylums on the other side of India, are due to over-indulgence in cannabis, and that the abuse of it as an intoxicant in the North-West Provinces leads to homicidal violence. It may be as well to mention that while thirty-eight per cent. of the admissions to Indian lunatic asylums in a period of five years were attributed to the smoking or swallowing of Indian hemp, scarcely a single case of insanity was attributed to the consumption of opium. We recommend this fact to the careful attention of the opium crusaders whose one purpose is to prohibit the use of the milder drug, and leave the field to Indian hemp and alcoholic liquors, which are a hundred-fold more baleful.

Mr. Gribble's and Dr. Hehir's comprehensive work is divided into sections, dealing with the method of investigating medico-legal cases in India, deaths from violence, offences against women and children, life-assurance and the frauds connected therewith, insanity, and poisons. These subjects are popularised, and the technical terms which laymen cannot be expected to understand carefully explained. We have referred to the exhaustive division devoted to poisons in India, but it is not in cases of poisoning only that the ingenuity of malefactors finds expression in this country. Mr. Percival, formerly employed in the Bombay Police, described the existence in this city for a considerable time of a gang of scoundrels who took it each in turn to have a severe wound inflicted on him by his companions. They thereupon raised a great outcry and charged some man of means with attempted murder. Many citizens of respectability were thus blackmailed, or brought to ruin and disgrace, until by a fortunate accident the gang was broken up. The operation of cutting the throat of one of the victims chosen by lot was entrusted to a drunken barber; the wound proved mortal, and the injured man, being taken to the hospital before he died, confessed his crime, and gave the names of his accomplices. One of the merits of this work on Indian jurisprudence is that it impresses upon police and magistrates and medical witnesses alike the necessity of cultivating a habitual scepticism in regard to alleged cases of outrage which are often simulated with great ingenuity and inconceivable cruelty.

THE honours for the Hunza-Nagar campaign are announced in our telegrams this morning. Much time was lost in sending home the despatches, but the military authorities in England cannot be accused of dilatoriness in dealing with them. The Hunza-Nagar expedition was essentially a young soldier's campaign, and it was confidently expected that youthful pluck and enterprise would be encouraged. Two at least were expected to get the Victoria Cross and one the Distinguished Service Order. Expectations have been more than realised. Direct promotion for three officers, the Distinguished Service Order for one, and Victoria Cross for three. That is the order. The officer, whom we have known as Colonel Durand, was but a senior Staff Corps Captain, whose higher rank was merely local whilst employed on the Gilgit frontier. General Galbraith testifies to the skill with which he assembled and provisioned his men in a thinly-populated region of mountains and glaciers. Though losing the services of his Second-in-Command and numerous men from frost-bite, he was able to move in the very nick of time, and had he not done so all operations in the passes would have been impossible for months. This force consisted of twelve British officers and 1,031 men, of whom all but 311 belonged to the Imperial Service Troops. This, then, was the first time these troops had seen service, and everything depended on the officers. They acquitted themselves so well that more than half of them have come in for special rewards. Captain Durand obtains his Lieutenant-Colonelcy after fifteen years' service in the Staff Corps. No more appropriate reward could be given him than his promotion permanently to the rank he held whilst on service. The Companionship of the Bath will serve to compensate him for his wounds. Colonel Durand had already been in action when he took charge at Gilgit, having served in the Afghan War with the Khyber Field Force and at Kandahar. Lieutenant F. F. Badcock, of the 8th Gurkhas, who receives the Distinguished Service Order, only joined the service at the end of 1886, subsequently transferring from the Wiltshire Regiment to the Bengal Staff Corps. Captains Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, and Twigg, 12th Bengal Infantry, who are promoted Majors, are both young soldiers, the former joining in 1881; the latter in 1879. It was Captain Mackenzie's brilliantly successful fight at Nilt which terminated the expedition. Captain Twigg was D. A. A. G. to the force, and in charge of all the preparations. He had previously served in the Akha expedition, and in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

MINISTERS IN A MINORITY.

LONDON, JULY 12, EVENING.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

T. T. Bucknill, Q. C.....Epsom.
A. F. Jeffreys .....Basingstoke.
Sir F. FitzWygram .....Fareham.
James Heath .....N. W. Stafford.
Charles Bill.....Leek (Stafford).
R. Mallock .....Torquay.
Colonel Hon. F. C. Morgan ... ..South Monmouth.
Hon. A. T. Egerton .....Knutsford.
A. M. Brookfield .....Rye (East Sussex).
H. W. Forster .....Sevenoaks.

UN IONISTS.

A. H. Brown .....Wellington (Mid-Shropshire).
C. Connor .....North Antrim.
Michael Biddulph .....Ross (South-Hereford).
T. Lea .....S. Londonderry.
F. Taylor .....South Norfolk.

LIBERALS.

T. Bayley .....Chesterfield.
T. D. Bolton .....N. E. Derbyshire.
George Newnes .....Newmarket.
Peter Esslemo nt.....East Aberdeen.
J. B. Roberts .....Eivion (South Carnarvon).
Halley Stewart .....Spalding.
G. R. Benson .....Woodstock.
Edward Strachey.....South Somerset.
David Ainsworth.....Egremont (West Cumberland).
C. J. Fleming.....Doncaster.
A. E. Hutton .....Morley.
Cyril Flower .....Luton.
Dr G. B. Clark .....Caithnesshire.
Thomas Owen.....Launceston.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

B. C. Molloy.....Birr(King's County).
M. McCartan .....South Down.
W. J. Reynolds .....East Tyrone.
J. D. Sheehan.....East Kerry.
D. Crilly.....North Mayo.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The returns up to last night show that 209 Conservatives, 36 Unionists, 187 Liberals, 5 Parnellites, and 35 Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

GAINS OF EACH PARTY.

The gains of each party are as follows :—

Conservatives	14
Unionists	7
Liberals	56

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

Graeme Whitelaw .....N. W. Lanark.
Hon. G. N. Curzon.....Southport.
H. C. Stephens .....Hornsey.
J. W. Maclure .....Stretford (S. E. Lancs).

LIBERALS.

J. F. Leese .....Accrington.
J. W. Philipps .....Mid Lanark.
T. H. Hopwood, Q.C.....Middleton (S. E. Lancashire).
R. Leake.....Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth (S.E. Lancs).

ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 13, 2 P.M.

The latest returns show that 220 Conservatives 38 Unionists, 198 Liberals, 6 Parnellites, and 36 Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

The Conservatives have gained 15, the Unionists 7, and the Liberals 62 seats.

MR. GLADSTONE RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for Midlothian, having polled 5,845 against 5,145 votes polled by Col. Wanchope, the Unionist candidate.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE AT MONT BLANC.

LONDON, JULY 13.

News has been received of a terrible disaste that has taken place in the Province of Upper Savoy. An enormous glacier became detached from Mont Blanc, and carrying all before it, swept the bathing resort of Saint Gervais and a neighbouring hamlet into the River Arve. So far as is yet known upwards of one hundred and fifty perished in the avalanche.

REWARDS FOR HUNZA-NAGAR.

The following honours have been gazetted for services rendered in the Hunza-Nagar operations:—

Colonel Durand has been appointed Companion of the Bath, and is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant Badcock receives the Distinguished Service Order.

Captains Mackenzie and Twigg are promoted to the rank of Major.

Captain Aylmer and Lieutenants Boisragon and Manners-Smith receive the Victoria Cross.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

At a public meeting, held to-night, Pandit Bisambharnath presiding, a resolution was passed recording the great satisfaction felt at the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a member of Parliament, and thanking the electors of Finsbury for electing him. A message of thanks has been cabled to the electors of Finsbury.

ICHALKARANJI, JULY 13.

When the news of Mr. Dadabhai's election reached here, sugar was largely distributed to express joy according to native custom. A public meeting of all classes was convened yesterday evening, in the Indian National Congress Hall, Ichalkaranji, under the presidency of a well-known citizen, Mr. Ranade, to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai on his election in the new Parliament, and express thanks to the Liberal electors of Central Finsbury for their generous sympathy towards India. Addresses were accordingly proposed and unanimously adopted.

DEATH OF A SOWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Sowar Duleep Sing, 6th Bombay Cavalry, who wounded Jemadar Kishan Sing of his regiment, at Quetta, has since died of a wound.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Heath, Commanding 10th Bombay Light Infantry, proceeded on ninety days' leave to England.

The services of Lieutenant Milne, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Burma police.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The district season reports for the past week show that the famine spectre is vanishing, and the outlook is generally favourable. The number on relief-works is falling.

LORD WENLOCK.

H. E. the Governor left Madras last evening, called at Ranipet, where, this morning, he received addresses from the local residents, and promised a careful consideration of the requests made. His Excellency then opened a new cause-way across river Palar.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief returned to Ooty last evening.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

A public meeting was held this evening, under the auspices of the Indian Currency Association. There was a large attendance, many local firms closing early so as to admit the members attending the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay, President, in a very lengthy address, acknowledged the support which the Association had received, and referred to the fairness and courtesy of the hostile opinions expressed since the publication of the memorial. Beginning with the wheat trade, Mr. Mackay thought that if they looked at the returns of the wheat trade of India, they would find it has risen and fallen in relation to the markets of America and Europe, and had not been affected by the exchange. He next quoted figures showing the Indian wheat exports for the past eleven years, and others showing that a low rupee did not give larger returns to cultivators. The wheat trade had benefitted mainly from the fact that India had been placed in touch with the markets, which twenty years ago were absolutely closed. Touching on the volume of the trade of the country he quoted the aggregates of trade in five series of five years, each showing that the first fall in the gold value of the rupee, accompanied by the restriction of trade, in prices, which after adjusting themselves, began to move on, but at a slower rate of progress. But for the condition of the currency system the progress might have been more rapid. Speaking on the subject of our monopolies he asked if India is going to continue giving them in exchange, for the metal is falling in value daily, because some men hold the theory that our silver standard gives us an advantage over America with her gold one. With regard to the prospects of silver and the cost of producing it, he said, it is a small factor in determining its gold value; even that demand for it is not a very important factor. The decreasing demand for silver currency has driven down its value to 33 per cent.; but the reduction in the demand had no effect on the supply, for the supply has rather increased, and in the last fourteen years the production has almost doubled, and whenever gold fell heavily the production stimulated. None of the predictions made in this connection had been realized. If the rupee were worth 16d. when the gold price of silver was 40d. an ounce its exchange value would naturally be 8d. When silver fell to 20d. per ounce it was a shorter reach from 16d. to 10d. than from 24d. to 16d., but he did not lay so much stress on the cost of production as on the decline in demand, and no limit could be assigned to it. It has been stated that the fall in price would stimulate demand, but the fall of 33 per cent. has not done so, and experience has shown that India has a limited and well-defined capacity for the absorption of silver. Where then was the demand to come from? On what grounds could it be supposed to arise? Coming to the method of adopting a gold standard, he considered it impracticable and unnecessary to have only a gold currency in India. India needed a silver currency, with unlimited legal tender, but with a gold standard fixed by Government, who will have to close mints to free coinage in silver, and opening them to free coinage in gold in ten and twenty rupee pieces, and which was to be declared a legal tender. He favoured the rate of 1s. 6d., for a gold standard. The Government, he said, might be foolish enough to fix the rate at 2s., and thereby dislocate trade and ruin the revenue; but here Parliament could interfere. The Banks and the public would then bring out gold and buy rupees, and to facilitate ready interchange in the two metals, the Government must coin free, and declare English and Australian sovereign legal tender at 13½ rupees. Government must, later on, be prepared to give gold coins in exchange for silver without a premium, and until this is introduced a gold standard will not be thoroughly effective. To realise the amount of gold required it will be imported by Banks, and made over to Government in exchange for silver. The currency process of accumulation will be gradual, and probably the cost to Government will be little or nothing. As to the practicability of the scheme he advocated nothing, but what was actually in operation in France and other countries in the Latin Union over twenty years. As to the hoarding of gold that is natural now, but when relative values of silver and gold are fixed he hoped it will not only be diminished, but some existing hoards will come in circulation. With regard to the argument that the withdrawal from Western nations of gold by India would aggravate a loss, he thought it might tend to reduce the price of English manufactures, which would benefit rather than injure India. The fact is that our demand on the stock of gold in the world would be trifling, and would produce no appreciable effect on the gold prices. As the natives were beginning to distrust silver the ultimate effect of this would be an increased importation in gold for hoarding and the consequent increased appreciation in that metal. When the gold value of the rupee was permently fixed both gold and silver would be imported, and therefore the gold standard for the silver coinage should be adopted without delay. The argument regarding the contraction of coinage was fallacious. He referred to the thirty-six mercantile houses which closed business during the past nineteen years. He thought not twenty men in that period had retired on even a competency by doing import and export business in Calcutta all owing to the fluctuation in exchange, consequent to the curtailment of profits. Alluding to the aims of the Association, he said, they would press for an introduction of a gold standard in their petition to Parliament. The position was desperate. It was a case of now or never. We need a common standard between the two countries. There might be a difference as to how it was to be obtained, but none as to its desirability of the question of borrowing in sterling. It meant the present alleviation of burdens only to transfer them in an aggravated form in the future. The proposal to put more silver in the rupee was almost as objectionable, for there would be no limit to it, and it would not prevent fluctuations in exchange. We must suffer till we have the same standard. In this alone lay the true remedy. Mr. Mackay referred to the lack of Parliamentary interest in India, and in summing up the position said that if the Conference failed to settle the agreement for the extended use of silver as coinage India had the choice of two courses: she can continue the present arrangements or stop free coinage of silver and adopt a gold standard. In the first course we shall continue to be a silver sink of the world, in the second course we shall take place among great nations of the world with a similar standard to theirs, and that of English capital which hitherto has been given to such countries as Chili and Peru. The country in a few years will be a covered network of railways, and its trade will make far bigger strides. The only way of getting something done was to sink petty differences, and sign the petition, thus giving all support and power to the Government.

He then proposed a resolution that the petition to Parliament be adopted. This was seconded by Mr. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., and supported by Mr. Pugh, barrister.

The second resolution, proposed by Mr. J. A. Anderson, merchant, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Spink, Master of Trades, was that the committee be authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain the signatures to the petition, and forward the same through the usual channel.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THIBET OPENED TO THE BUDDHISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JULY 13.

Mr. Dh-Armapala, Secretary, Mahabodi Society, had a most successful and cordial interview with the Thibetan Plenipotentiary, now at Darjeeling, to-day, on the opening of Thibet to the Buddhists.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JULY 12.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Shanghai, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

The N. L. steamer General Werder from China arrived.

H. H.'s s. s. Swordsman left Zanzibar, for Bombay, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent Consols	96⅝
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 1-16
4½ per cent. "	68⅜
Bar Silver	39½

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C L GREGORY, 19th Bengal Lancers, joins the Equitation Class at Umballa.

LIEUTENANT R. L. KENNION, Central India Horse, joins the Equitation Class at Umballa.

CAPTAIN COX'S lecture at the United Service Institution at Simla has been postponed to the 21st instant.

THE leave granted to Surgeon-Captain A. R. Aldridge, Medical Staff, is extended to the 20th October next.

LIEUTENANT F F BADCOCK, 1-5th Gurkhas, has been appointed permanent Wing Officer in the 2nd Battalion.

CAPTAIN J. LAMB, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been transferred from the Quetta to the Oudh District.

MAJOR F. W. BOTELER, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from No. 15 Company, Eastern Division, to the 46th Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT A B DRUMMOND, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, in the 39th Garhwalis.

COLONEL F D M BROWN, V C, has been permitted to reside out of India, on vacating his appointment as Principal of the Thomason College.

MAJOR A. WESTON, 5th Lancers, will be placed on retired pay on the 19th August next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave :—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H Stannard, Medical Staff, till 1st August; Captain P L Stevenson, 5th Lancers, till 31st July, pending retirement; Lieutenant C F Garnett, Scots Fusiliers, to 15th December.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Lieutenant G T Widdicombe, 9th Bengal Infantry, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs; and Captain A W Birch, South Wales Borderers, for 6 months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W P M Pollock, 18th Hussars, to Ceylon, for 3 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant C G E Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree for 3 months, to study the language.

THE Government of India have decided that the clerks and other establishments of the reorganised District Staff Offices in the Bombay Presidency, as well as those in Bengal and Madras, will be entitled to count service for pension, as well as all other privileges of the Uncovenanted service under the Civil Service Regulations, from the dates they ceased to be paid from the former contract allowances, but their service previous to that date will not count towards pension.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battallion—Captain L Combe, Scottish Rifles; Captain W C Oates, Munster Fusiliers; Captain W H Trethewy and Lieutenant H W Tompson, Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenants C C Cobbe, East Kent Regiment; and W H Paterson, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalion—Lieutenants G T C Carter, Scottish Rifles; T C Browning, A M Bent, W H Nicolson, and A A McLaughlin, Munster Fusiliers; E P C Purchas, West Yorkshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion—Captain F G S Adair and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C F H Napier, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Colonel A. J. C. Birch, Commanding at Fyzabad, and Surgeon-Captain J. Shearer, 27th Punjab Infantry, to the hills for three months, on private affairs; Captain H. P. Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant T. M. Young, 16th Lancers, to Australia for 109 days and 3 months, respectively; Lieutenant M. L. MacEwen, 16th Lancers, to Ceylon for 3 months; Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Burbidge, East Indian Railway Volunteers, to England, for 18 months; Lieutenant G. W. Johnson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry and Captain L. Stamer, 16th Lancers, to England, for 6 months; Captain J. D. Colley, 16th Lancers, to England, for 3 months, all on private affairs.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 24, says :—There was one rather unfortunate omission in Sir Roper Lethbridge's speech. This was hinted at by Mr. Curzon, and more plainly stated by the *Standard* in its comments on the debate. Says the Ministerial organ : "There might, we think, have been more show of gratitude for the efforts that have been made to redress grievances." This was a pure oversight, and at the very successful meeting held yesterday afternoon, at the Westminster Town Hall, Sir Roper Lethbridge completely atoned for his previous forgetfulness. His expressions of gratitude to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for what they have already conceded were loudly applauded. After Mr. Curzon sat down the discussion was continued by Sir William Plowden, who spoke so low that it was difficult to follow him, but I gathered that he was advocating the more extensive employment of natives in the Public Service. Mr. Samuel Smith followed in a somewhat alarmist review of the financial situation. He also allowed Mr. Curzon to store an easy victory by speaking of the Khojak tunnel as an invasion of the Ameer's territorial rights. Mr. S. Smith's knowledge of geography is almost as wonderful as that of his friends of the Anti-Opium Society who place Lahore in the North-Western Provinces and Lucknow in the Punjab. Although he accepted Mr. Curzon's correction he still contended that the making of the tunnel had excited the displeasure of the Cabul ruler. Mr. Smith informed the House that his information came from some one who had travelled in those parts, and who was competent to speak with authority on the subject. Mr. Maclean, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Seymour Keay, and the other members who usually figure in Indian discussions, were engaged on more lively work elsewhere, and when Mr. Smith resumed his seat no further obstacle to the Speaker's retirement from the chair was offered. Mr. Curzon's Budget Statement occupied just one hour, and during the whole of that time his audience never exceeded half-a-dozen; occasionally it was less. Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Samuel Smith were, I fancy, the only members who remained in the House throughout the speech, which was a creditable performance for one whose connection with the Indian department has been of such short duration. Mr. Waterfield, the able Financial Secretary at the India Office, who with Sir Charles Bernard and two or three other "permanents" from Whitehall, was seated under the gallery, looked quite satisfied with the manner in which his accomplished pupil discharged his task. Mr. Balfour heard the first half of the speech, but left shortly after eight. With respect to Mr. Smith's "somewhat gloomy prophecy" that the anticipated surplus of Rs. 147,000 would vanish owing to the further depreciation of the rupee, Mr. Curzon said that a telegram, dated the 16th inst., from the Government of India, led him to anticipate a more favourable state of things. He believed that the final result of the year promised to be about the same as the Budget Estimate framed three months ago. At the conclusion of Mr. Curzon's lucid, though not unduly optimistic, speech, the sitting was suspended for half-an-hour for refreshments. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple in his customary cheerful tone addressed, not the House but, as he frankly confessed, his "friends in the Press gallery," and later had the pleasure of hearing himself criticised by Mr. Morton. The only other member who spoke was Sir W. Plowden who briefly brought under notice the increase of the Home charges.

I have alluded above to the meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association held yesterday. The audience, a thoroughly representative one, included a number of P. W. D. men, which, it may be hoped, is an indication that the Civil Engineers are determined to co-operate more actively than hitherto with the rest of the services. Accounts of the proceedings are published in the *Times* and other papers this morning. Some excellent speeches were made, a hopeful tone prevailed, and the decision come to, recommending the continuation of the agitation, was absolutely unanimous. In some quarters there is a desire that the new House of Commons should be asked to appoint a Royal Commission or some other competent tribunal to investigate the whole matter, in connection with the re-organization of the Services contemplated by the Public Service Commission. But this is a matter that requires further consideration, and it will, no doubt, be carefully looked into when the organizers of the movement decided upon their future Plan of Campaign. The vote of thanks, so cordially passed to Sir Roper Lethbridge, was justly deserved. Ever since his return from India, Sir Roper has been unceasing in his efforts to promote the success of the cause, with which he has been so long identified. I may mention that Mr. H. S. King, M. P., would have been present had he not been detained at Hull, in defending his seat.

At the Imperial Institute on Saturday a large number of newspaper men and others were entertained at luncheon. Sir. F. A. Abel and Sir J. R. Somers Vine previously escorted the visitors over the building or rather that portion of it which has approached completion. The collection of Indian art metal work that has been got together mainly by the industry of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley, C.I.E., was much admired. One of the rooms in the suite placed at Dr. Hendley's disposal has been lent to the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art. Some interesting articles contributed by Lord Brassey are also shown in this apartment. Space prevents me on this occasion describing at any length this most interesting exhibition which cannot fail to be of considerable advantage in spreading the taste for Indian art among English people. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Royle the Indian Court is so far advanced that it was easy to see at a glance how this branch of the Institute's work will be conducted. In arranging the collections representing the economic products of our Eastern Empire the object has been commercial and industrial rather than scientific. The same plan that has been so successfully applied in the Indian department will be applied to the Colonial exhibits. The conversazione held on Tuesday evening was a brilliant affair, and Sir Frederick Abel was congratulated on all hands at the good start he has made with an institution the future of which is still regarded by many persons with a certain degree of uncertainty and doubt.

An elaborate work by Mr. Deakin on the irrigation works of India, with which the distinguished Australian statesman was so greatly impressed on the occasion of his recent visit, will, I am informed, be shortly published in London. The manuscript, I understand, has been seen by Sir Charles Dilke and other English friends of Mr. Deakin. I may mention another item of literary intelligence that will be of interest to some of your readers. Mr. Fisher Unwin has brought out a work by Surgeon-Major John Macgregor of the Bombay Army, entitled "Toil and Travel, being a True Story of Roving and Raging when on a voyage homeward round the world." The author started on his wanderings at the Desert of Gharmsala and finished like a true Highlander at the grave of Rob Roy in the churchyard of Balquidder, the distance traversed being no less than 65,000 miles. The work which is neatly got up and well illustrated is dedicated to Sir Charles Macgregor.

MR. WELBY, Inspector of English Schools, Allahabad, is conducting an enquiry ordered by the Director of Public Instruction in the case in which Pandit Ramlal Dube, Inspector of Schools, Benares Division, has been charged by his office clerks with certain malpractices. Pending this investigation the head clerk has been suspended, under telegraphic orders, from the Director.

THE following is the authorised form of prayer for use doing the elections by the Archbishop of Canterbury :—"Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for this kingdom in general, so especially that at this time all electors remembering their vote to be a trust from Thee, may faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the great council of the nation, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessaries for them, for us, and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. HORMARJEE.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.) was called on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,903-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the National Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai, Bank and the Agra Bank.

The grounds of opposition filed against the insolvent were these :—1. Reckless speculation. 2. Contracting debts without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time of repaying the same. 3. Gross misconduct in contracting debts, in that his whole debts greatly exceeded his means of providing for the repayment thereof during the time when the same were in course of being contracted, reference being had to his actual and expected property. 4. Concealment of property. 5. Obtaining forbearance from the opposing creditors by making false representations to them.

The insolvent was called into the witness-box for examination.

Mr. Russell submitted that his learned friend should give them an idea of what case he was going to make against the insolvent.

His Lordship said the general practice, according to the rule laid down by Mr. Justice Gibbs, was first to examine the insolvent.

Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said his liabilities were about 48 lakhs of rupees. His assets had been realised by the Official Assignee, except claims against certain native shippers, after which Messrs. Matheson and Co. will have to account for £25,000. Witness did not know to a rupee what the Official Assignee had realised. He knew what he had handed over to him.

Mr. Inverarity : Have you seen the report made by the Official Assignee to the creditors?

Insolvent : No; I have not. Some of the redrafts I consider good assets.

Mr. Inverarity : Can you mention the name of any person who is able to pay the redrafts?

Insolvent : No; I cannot. It is my duty to assist the Official Assignee in recovering the amounts due on the redrafts.

Mr. Inverarity : Are you aware that the Official Assignee thinks that Rs. 7,500 is the most that could be recovered on the redrafts.

Insolvent : I do not know that I think they could all be recovered if the proper steps are taken.

Mr. Inverarity : Do you know that Rs. 8,700 is the total amount of the redrafts?

Insolvent : My estimate of them is much larger. The report I hold in my hand says that they have realised 14 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Inverarity : Do you know that the amount realised is Rs. 11,51,380-5-8. Have you made any enquiry?

Insolvent : I have made no personal enquiry.

Mr. Inverarity : Then your actual loss comes to 35 or 36 lakhs of rupees?—Not according to my estimate.

Insolvent mentioned an instance of the low price at which the assets were sold. His 483 Coorla Mill shares, of the value of Rs. 3,82,000, and to which was attached the handsome commission of Rs. 40,000 a year, were sold for Rs. 626 per share. He offered for them four lakhs if they had given him eighteen months to pay the amount.

In answer to further questions insolvent continued : There were in all 1,300 shares of which witness held 483. As another instance of loss by sale of "Hormarjee Palace," in Elphinstone Circle, which was sold for Rs. 1,50,000. Its real price was Rs. 4,80,000.

Mr. Inverarity : Did you assist the Official Assignee in getting a higher rate for the building?

Insolvent : No, he did not ask me; and I did not get a higher rate.

Mr. Inverarity : Had you in mind any person with a higher offer?

Insolvent :—No. Before the failure my wife and my brother, Pestonjee, offered two lakhs for the building. After the failure they would not have given a lakh. They were quite disgusted after the failure.

Mr. Inverarity : Is there any other instance of property sold for half its value?

Insolvent : No, there was no other property, except Government paper and some shares.

Mr. Inverarity : You are not able to say that they have not fetched their full value?

Insolvent : I cannot. If my property had been sold at its proper value, my liabilities would have been no more than 27 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Inverarity : Have you got an estimate as to how you make that out?

Insolvent produced a rough estimate, which he had prepared.

Mr. Inverarity put it in.

To Mr. Inverarity :—In the year 1887, I did not begin bill business on a large scale. I cannot tell the exact amount of my sales or purchases of bills in 1886. I have no statement with me except of bills running in the hands of the Banks.

Were your sales in 1887 £1,258,600?—They may have been if the bills were the same.

Were the purchases in that year £1,126,200?—They may have been.

And in 1888, were the sales £799,000 and the purchases £911,900?—They may have been.

In 1889 were your sales £426,800 and your purchases £106,000?—Yes. In 1890 the sales were £4,071,800, and the purchases £2,681,400. In 1891, the sales were £1,365,700, and the purchases were £1,847,900. Witness kept a book showing what bills were bought and sold each year. He kept no English bill register. Had kept none for the last sixty years.

Were your books balanced at the end of every year? Yes. They were made as soon as the accounts were settled.

Did not the Official Assignee in August, 1891, call upon you for special balance-sheets in each year?—Yes, because some were incomplete with regard to native drafts. An accountant was employed to prepare those balance sheets at the expense of the banks under my supervision. It took them till February, 1892, to prepare those balance-sheets. This is the balance-sheet for 1886. (It is put in) There is my handwriting at the back. This is the balance-sheet for 1887, which I furnished. It is quite correct according to the ledger.

(Balance-sheets for 1888, 1889, part of 1890, prepared and supplied by the witness, were also put in.)

Witness continued : I did not supply any balance-sheet after June, 1890. This further balance-sheet is in the handwriting of the accountant employed for the purpose. If he prepared it, it must have been under my supervision. Those balance-sheets correctly show my position at the end of each year; according to the ledger, after providing for all liabilities.

They show your real position. Do they?—Yes. The last account was sent on the 13th February, 1892. On the 30th December, 1890, from July to December, the loss was Rs. 6,11,669. That is intended to represent my total loss up to that day. That was exclusive of house-property, the Elphinstone Circle house.

The proper way to prepare a balance-sheet will be to put the liabities on one side and the recoveries on the other?—No. That will not be my way of preparing them.

Was it not your practice to draw bills on Matheson and Co., at 4 months' sight?—Yes. I then used to sell the bill and to remit the proceeds by wire. Matheson and Co. paid me 7 interest on the money which I raised from the Banks on joint names. I did not use to draw another bill and sell it; and remit the proceeds to pay the first bill. They might have done so if they wished it. I cannot say whether they had had any bill outstanding which had been drawn so far back as 1888. I cannot say without referring to the books. On the 15th March, 1888, I got a telegram from Matheson and Co. to get £100,000, £50,000 at one, and £50,000 ten days afterwards. I sold the bills and remitted the proceeds to Matheson and Co. Those were four months' bills after sight. They would have to be taken up by Matheson about August. I don't know if I sold other bills from 7th to 14th August.

Witness was here examined as to certain correspondence that had passed between him and Matheson and Co. His further examination was adjourned till Monday next.

"TAKE MY BOX," said Miss Clarice Green, a Lockwood barmaid, as she stood on the platform of the London and North-Western Station at Huddersfield, "to the left luggage office," and the porter, having presumptively received the customary tip, touched his hat and took possession of the property. But somehow Miss Green's box did not go to the left luggage office. It was found ten minutes later lying on the platform by another porter, who, perceiving that it bore the words, "Miss Green, Red Lion Hotel, Lockwood," despatched it to that address by the next train. Unluckily, either on the journey or at the Lockwood station a woman-thief, since convicted, got hold of the box and plundered it of the best part of its contents, and for this mishap Miss Green claimed £20 from the North-Western Company. On the part of the defence it was contended that the porter, in sending on the box to the address it bore, only acted in accordance with a reasonable and a standing regulation of railway management; also that as Lockwood, though but a very short distance off, was on another line, the North-Western Company's liability, if any, ceased when Miss Green's luggage left the second porter's hand. These arguments, however, have failed to impress a jury in the Manchester Court of Record. They have given Miss Green a verdict for £15, with liberty to take out of the articles left by the thief in the box "anything she may desire."

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1885.	1886.
Aberdeen	*Professor Hunter	L		L	L
" S	*Professor Bryce	L		L	L
" E	*Mr P Esslemont	L		L	L
Aberdeenshire, W	*Dr Farquharson	L		L	L
Abingdon	*Mr P Wroughton	C		C	C
Accrington	Mr J F Leese	L		I	C
Andover, W	*W W Beach	C		C	C
Antrim	Mr C Connor	C		C	C
" (Mid)	*Hon R T O'Neill	C		C	C
" E	*Mr J McAlmont	C		C	C
" S	*Mr W Macartney	C		C	C
Armagh (Mid)	Dr D P Barton	U		C	C
" N	*Colonel Saunderson	C		C	C
" S	Mr E McHugh	AP		N	N
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Mr J B Addison	C		C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt Hutchinson	C		C	C
Barnstaple	Mr A Billson	L		I	U
Barrow	Mr C W Cayzer	U	I	U	L
Bassetlaw	*Sir F Milner	C		C	C
Bateshire	*Mr A G Murray	C		C	C
Bath	Col Murray	C		C	C
Battersea	Mr J Burns	L		L	L
Banff	*Mr R W Duff	L		L	L
Bedford	*Mr S Whitbread	L		L	L
Bedford, N	*Mr G W E Russell	L		I	C
Beds (Luton)	*Mr C Flower	L		L	L
Belfast, S	*Mr W Johnston	C		C	C
" N	*Sir E Harland	C		C	C
" E	Mr Wolff	C		C	L
" W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	I	L	L
Bermondsey	*R V Barrow	L		I	C
Berwick-on-Tweed	*Sir E Grey	L		L	L
Bethnal Green, N E	*G Howell	L		L	L
" S	*G Pickersgill	L		L	L
Bewdley	Mr A Baldwin	C		C	C
Birkenhead	Viscount Bury	C		C	C
Birmingham, E	*Rt Hon H Mathews	C		C	C
Birmingham, W	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U		U	U
" C	*Mr A Bright	U		U	U
" N	*Ald Kenrick	U		U	U
" S	*Powell Williams	U		U	U
Blackburn	*Mr W Coddington	C		C	C
	*Mr W H Hornby	C		C	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C		C	C
Bolton	*Mr H S Cross	C		C	C
	*Hon Col Bridgman	C		C	C
Bootle	*Col Sandys	C		C	C
Bordesley	*Mr Jesse Collings	U		U	L
Boston	Mr W J Ingram	L		I	C
Bradford, W	*Mr A Illingworth	L		L	L
" C	*Rt Hon Shaw Lefevre	L		L	L
" E	Mr W S Caine	L		I	C
Brentford	*Mr J Bigwood	C		C	C
Brigg	*Mr S D Waddy, Q C	L		L	C
Brighton	*Sir W Marriott	C		C	C
	*Mr E Loder	C		C	C
Bristol, N	Mr C Townsend	L		I	U
" S	*Colonel Hill	C		C	L
" E	*Sir J D Weston	L		L	L
" W	*Sir M H Beach	C		C	C
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C		C	C
Burnley	*Mr J S Balfour	L		I	U
Burton	*Mr S Evershed	L		L	L
Bury	*Sir H James	U		U	U
Bury St Edmunds	*Lord F Hervey	C		C	C
Caithness-shire	*Dr G B Clark	L		L	L
Cambridge Univ.	*Sir J Gorst	C		C	C
	*Professor Jebb	C		C	C
Cambridge	*Mr R N P Fitzgerald	C		C	C
" (Newmarket)	*Mr G Newnes	L		L	L
Camberwell, N	Mr E H Bayley	L		I	C
Cambridgeshire (Chesty)	Mr H E Hoare	L		I	C
Canterbury	*Mr Henniker Heaton	C		C	C
Cardiff	*Sir E J Reed	L		L	L
Carlisle	*Mr W C Gully, Q C	L		L	L
Carmarthen	Major Jones	L		L	L
Carmarthen, W	*Mr Lloyd Morgan	L		L	L
Carnawonshire, N	*Mr W Rathbone	L		L	L
" (Elvion)	*Mr J B Roberts	L		L	L
Carnarvon Dist	*Mr D Lloyd George	L		L	L
Chatham	Col Lloyd	C		C	C
Cheltenham	*Mr J T Agg Gardner	C		C	C
Chelsea	*Mr C A Whitmore	C		C	C
Chertsey	Mr C H Combe	C		C	C
Cheshire (Wirral)	Capt Cotton Joddrell	C		C	C
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C		L	L
Chippenham	Sir J D Poynder	C		C	C
Christ Church	Mr A H Smith	C		C	C
Clapham	Mr P Thornton	C		C	C
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L		L	L
Colchester	Capt N Leyland	C		C	C
Cork (Mid)	*Dr Tanner	L		L	L
" (East)	Captain Donellan	L		L	L
" (City)	*Mr W O'Brien	AP		N	N
	*Mr M Healy	AP		N	N
" N	*Mr J C O'Flynn	AP		N	N
" N E	*Mr W O'Brien	AP		N	N
" S	Mr Barry	AP		N	N
Coventry	*Mr W Ballantyne	L		I	C
Crewe	*Mr W McLaren

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities ..	*Dr Campbell ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Glasgow (Tradeston) ..	*Mr A C Corbet ...	..	U 1 ..	L	L
,, Camlachie ..	Mr A Cross ..	..	U 1 ..	L	L
,, C ..	*Mr. J G Baird ..	..	C ..	..	C C
,, (Blackfriars) ..	*A D Provand ..	..	L ...	..	L L
,, Bridgeton ..	*Sir G Trevelyan ..	..	L ...	..	L L
,, St Rollox ..	Sir J Carmichael ..	..	L ..	1	U L
,, College ..	*Dr Cameron ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Gloucester ...	*Mr T Robinson ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Gorton	*Mr W Mather ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Govan	Mr J Wilson ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Gower (Glamorgan) ..	*Mr Randall ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Grantham ...	Mr H H Lopes ..	..	U ..	..	C L
Gravesend ..	D Palmer ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Great Yarmouth ...	Mr Moorson ..	..	L ...	1	C C
Greenock ...	Mr J Bruce ...	..	L ..	1	U U
Greenwich ...	*Mr T W Boord ...	..	C ..	..	C C
Grimsby	Mr H Josse ...	..	L ...	1	U L
Grinstead, E ...	*Hon Gathorne Hardy ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Hackney, N ...	Mr R Bousfield ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, C ..	Sir A Scoble ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, S ...	Sir C Russell ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Haggerston ..	*Mr W R Cremer ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Halifax	*Rt Hon J Stansfield ... *Mr T Shaw ..	..	L ..	..	L L
Haltamshire ...	*Sir F T Mappin ...	..	L ..	..	L L
Hammersmith ..	*Genl Goldsworthy ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Hampshire(Basingstoke)	*Mr A F Jeffreys ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Fareham) ..	Sir F Fitzwygram ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Hampstead	*Mr E B Hoare ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Hanley	*Mr W Woodall ..	..	L ..	..	L L
Hartlepools ...	*Mr C Furness ...	..	L ..	1	U U
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose, Q C ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Hastings	*Mr W Noble ..	..	C ...	..	C L
Hawick Burghs ..	Mr T Shaw.. ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Hereford	*Mr W H Grenfell ...	..	L ..	1	C L
,, (Ross) ..	*Mr M Biddulph ...	..	U ...	..	U L
Holborn	*Mr Gainsford Bruce ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Holderness ...	*Commander Bethell ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Horncastle	*Hon E Stanhope.. ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Hexton	*Professor Stuart ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Huddersfield ...	*Mr W Summers...	..	L ...	..	L L
Hull, E	Mr C Smith ...	..	L ...	1	C C
,, W	*Mr C H Wilson ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, C	*Mr H S King ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Hythe	*Sir E Watkin ..	..	U ...	..	U L
Inverness Group ..	*Mr G Beith ..	..	L ..	1	C C
Ipswich	*Sir C Dalrymple... *Lord Elcho ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Isle of Wight ...	*Sir R Webster ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Islington, W ..	*Mr T Lough ..	..	L ..	1	U U
,, E ..	*Mr B L Cohen ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N ..	*Mr G C Barley ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, S ..	*Sir A Rollitt ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Keighley... ...	*Mr I Holden ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Kendal	Captain Bagot ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Kennington ..	*Mr M Beaufoy ...	..	L ...	1	C C
Kensington, S ..	*Sir A Borthwick..	..	C ..	..	C C
Kensington, N ..	*Mr F C Frye ...	..	L ..	1	C C
Kent, E	*Rt Hon Ackers Douglas C ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Sevenauks)	*Mr H W Forster...	..	C ...	..	C C
Kerry, W ...	*Sir T G Esmonde ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Kildare, N ...	Mr Kennedy ..	..	AP...	..	N N
Kidderminster ...	*Mr A F Godson, Q C ...	..	C ...	..	C L
Kilkenny ...	Mr Curram... ...	..	AP...	..	N N
,, N ...	Mr P Macdermott..	..	AP...	..	N N
Kilmanock Burghs ..	*Mr S Williamson ..	..	L ...	..	L L
King's Lynn ..	Mr T G Bowles ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, County ..	*Mr B C Molloy ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Kincardineshire ..	Mr J W Crombie..	..	L ...	..	L L
Kirkenbrightshire ...	*Mr M J Stewart ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Lambeth, N ...	Ald Coldwells ..	..	L ...	1	C C
Lanark, S... ...	*Mr J H Hozier ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N E ...	*Mr D Crawford ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, (Partick) ..	*Mr J P Smith ...	..	U ...	..	U U
,, (Mid) ...	*Mr J W Phillips ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, N W ...	Mr G Whitelaw ...	..	U 1	..	L C
Lancashire (Incc) ...	Mr S Woods ...	..	L ..	1	C L
,, (Radcliffe) ..	*Mr R Leake ...	(?)	L ...	..	L L
Lancaster	*Mr J Williamson ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Leeds, C	*Mr G W Balfour ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N	*Rt Hon W L Jackson..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, W... ...	*Mr H Gladstone ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Leicester	*Mr J A Picton .. *Sir J Whitehead.	..	L ...	..	L L
Leith Burghs ..	*Mr R M Fergusson ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Leominster ...	Mr J Rankin ...	..	C 1	..	L C
Lewisham ...	Mr J Penn... ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Limerick City ...	*Mr F A O'Keefe ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Limerick, E ...	*Mr Finucane ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Lincoln	Mr W Crossfield ...	..	L ...	1	C C
Lincolnshire (Spalding)	Mr H Stewart ...	..	L ...	1	C C
Liverpool Abercromby.	*Mr W F Lawrence ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, East Toxteth	*Baron de Worms ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, Everton ...	Mr J A Willox ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, Kirkdale ...	*Sir G Baden Powell ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, Walton ...	Mr J H Steck ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, West Derby.	Hon W H Cross ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, W Toxteth .	Mr R P Houston...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, Exchange...	*Mr R Neville ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, S Ward ..	*T P O'Connor ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Lowestoft ...	Mr H S Foster ..	..	C ...	..	C C
London City ...	*Sir R Hanson ... *Mr H H Gibbs ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, University ..	*Sir J Lubbock ..	..	L ...	1	C U
Londonderry City ...	Mr J Ross	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (S) ..	*Mr T Lea	..	U ...	..	U U
Loughborough ..	*Mr J Ferguson ...	..	L ...	1	C L
Louth, S.. ..	Mr Ambrose ..	..	AP...	..	N N
Maidstone ...	*Mr F S N Cornwallis ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, E ...	*Rt Hon A J Balfour ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N E ...	*Rt Hon Sir J Ferguson ,	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N ...	*Mr C E Schwann ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, S W ...	*Mr Jacob Bright ..	..	L ...	..	L L
,, S ..	*Sir H Roscoe ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Marylebone, E ...	*Mr G Boulnois ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, W ...	*Mr F S Hunt ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Mayo, W... ...	*Mr J Deasy ...	..	AP...	..	N N
,, S	*Mr J X O'Brien..	..	AP...	..	N N
,, N	*Mr D Crilly ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Melton	*Marquis of Granby ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Merthyr Tydvil ...	*Mr D A Thomas ... Mr W P Morgan	..	L ...	..	L L
Middleton, Lancs	Mr T Fielden ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Lancs) ...	Mr T H Hopwood, Q C ...	..	L ...	1	C C
Middlesex (Hornsey) ...	*Mr H C Stephens ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Middlesbrough.. ...	Mr J H Wilson ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Monmouth (Dist) ...	Mr A Spicer ...	..	L ...	1	C L
Monmouthshire, S ...	*Col Morgan ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Montgomery (Dist) ...	Sir Pryce Jones ..	..	C 1	..	L C
Montrose	Mr J S Will ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Morpeth	*Mr T Burt... ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mr C J Hammond *Rt Hon J Morley	..	C 1	..	L L
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr W Allen ...	..	L ...	1	U U
Newark	*Lord Newark ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Newington, W ...	Captain Morton ..	..	L ...	1	C C
Newport (Shropshire) ..	Col Kenyon Slaney ...	..	C 1	..	C C
Newry	Mr P G Carvill ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Newton (Lancs)	*Mr T W Leigh	..	C ...	..	C C
Norfolk, S ...	*Mr F Taylor ...	..	U ...	..	U U
Northampton ...	*Mr Labouchere .. *Mr M P Manfield	..	L ...	..	L L
,, S ...	Mr D C Guthrie ...	..	L ..	1	C C
,, N ...	*Lord Burghley ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Norwood	Mr C E Brixton ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Normanton	*Mr B Pickard ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Nottingham, S...	*Mr H S Wright ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, E ...	*Mr Arnold Morley ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, W..	Col Seeley	..	U ..	1	L U
Notts (Rushcliffe)	*Mr J E Ellis ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Oldham... ..	*Mr J M Cheetham *Mr J T Hibbert..	..	L ..	1	C C
Osgoldcross ..	*Mr J Austin ..	..	L ...	..	L U
Oswestry, W ..	*Mr S Leighton ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Oxford (Henley)	*Hon F Parker ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Oxford University ..	*Sir G Mowbray ... *Mr J G Talbot ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Oxford	General Chesney..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Woodstock) ..	Mr G R Benson ...	..	L ...	1	U L
Paddington, S ..	*Lord R Churchill ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N.. ..	*Mr J Aird... ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Paisley	Mr W Dunn ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Peebles	*Mr W Thornton ...	..	U ...	..	U L
Pembroke (Dist) ...	*Egerton Allen ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Penrith	*Mr J W Lowther ...	..	C ..	..	C L
Perth, West ...	*Sir D Currie ...	..	U ...	..	U U
Perth	Mr Whitelaw ...	..	C ...	..	L L
Peterborough ...	*Mr A C Morton ..	..	L ..	1	C C
Plymouth ...	*Sir E Clarke, Q C Sir W Pearse ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Pontefract ..	*Hon R Winn ..	..	C ...	..	C C

*Member of Late Parliament.

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Portsmouth ...	Mr J Baker ... Mr W O Clough...	..	L ...	1	U U
Preston.. ..	*Mr Tomlinson ... *Mr Hanbury ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Prestwich ...	*Mr R G Mowbray ...	..	C ...	..	C L
Reading	Mr G W Palmer ...	..	L ...	1	C C
Reigate	*Mr H Cubitt ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Renfrew, W ..	Mr C B Renshaw ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Rhondda... ...	*Mr W Abraham ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Ripon	*Mr J Lloyd Wharton ...	..	C ...	..	C L
Rochdale... ...	*Mr T Potter ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Rochester ...	Mr H Davies ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Ross (Hereford)...	*Mr Weir	..	L ...	1	U U
Rosscommon, N ...	*Mr Bookin... ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Rotherhithe ..	Mr C Macdonna...	..	C ..	..	C C
Rutlandshire ...	*Mr G A Finch ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Salford, S.. ...	*Mr H H Howorth ...	..	C ..	..	C C
,, W... ..	*Mr L Knowles ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, N.. ..	Mr W H Holland.,	..	L ...	1	C C
Salisbury.. ...	*Mr E H Hulse ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Scarborough ..	Sir G Sitwell ...	..	C 1	..	L C
Sheffield, C ...	*Col H Vincent ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Eccleshall) ..	*Mr Ashmead Bartlett ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Hallam) ...	*Stuart Wortley ..	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Brightside).	*Rt Hon A Mundella ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, (Attercliffe) ..	*Hon B Coleridge ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Shields, S... ...	*J C Stephenson ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Shrewsbury ...	Mr H D Greene ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Shropshire (Wellington)	*Mr R N Brown...	..	U ...	..	U U
Sleaford	*Rt Hon H Chaplin ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Sligo, S	Mr Curran	..	AP...	..	N N
Somerset, N ...	Mr J C Warner ...	..	L ...	1	C C
,, S ...	Mr Strachey ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Southampton ..	Mr T Chamberlayne ... Mr F H Evans ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Southwark, W ...	*R K Causton ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Southport ...	*Mr G N Curzon...	..	C ...	..	C L
Stafford	Mr C E Shaw ..	..	L ...	..	C L
,, (Leek)...	Mr C Bill	..	C ...	..	C L
,, (N W) ...	Mr J Heath ...	..	C ...	..	C L
Stalcybridge ...	*Mr T H Sidebottom ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Sterling	*Mr Campbell Bannerman	..	L ...	..	L L
Stockport	*Mr L J Jennings *Major Hume ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Stockton.. ..	Mr T Wrightson ...	..	C 1	..	L L
Stoke-on-Trent ..	Mr G Loveson Gower ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Strand	*Hon F D Smith ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Strand	Mr D Brymer Jones ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Stratford-on-Avon	Mr F Mitford ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Stretford (Lancs)	*Mr J W Maclure ...	..	C ...	..	C C
St Andrew's Burghs ..	*Mr H T Anstruther ...	..	U ...	..	U C
St George's Hanover Sq	Mr Goschen ..	..	C ..	..	C C
St Helens (Lancs)	*Mr H S Carr ..	..	U ...	..	U U
St Ives	*Mr Bolitho ...	..	C ..	..	C C
St Pancras, S ...	*Sir J Goldsmid ...	..	C 1	..	L L
,, W ..	Mr H R Graham ...	..	L ...	1	C L
,, N ...	*Mr T H Bolton ...	..	C ..	..	C C
,, E ..	*Mr R G Webster ...	..	U ...	..	U U
Sudbury	*Mr C Quilter ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Sunderland	*Mr S Storey .. *Col Gourley ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Surrey (Epsom)	Mr T T Bucknill...	..	C ...	..	C C
Sussex (Rye) ...	*Mr A M Brookfield	..	L ...	..	L L
Swansea	Mr Burnie	..	L ...	..	L L
Swanseat	*Sir H H Vivian	..	L ..	..	U U
Tamworth ...	*Mr P A Muntz ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Taunton	*Hon P Allsopp ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Tavistock ...	Mr H Luttrell...	..	L ..	1	U U
Towkesbury ...	*Sir J Darington ...	..	C ...	..	C C
T Hamlets (Mile End).	*Mr S Charrington ...	..	C ...	..	C C
,, (Stepney) ...	*Mr F W Isaacson ...	..	C ...	..	C L
,, (Bow&Bromley)	Mr J M Macdonald ...	..	L ...	1	C L
,, (Limehouse) ...	Mr J S Wallace ...	..	L ...	1	C C
,, (Poplar) ...	Mr S Buxton ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, (Whitechapel).	*Mr S Montagu ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, (St George's) ...	Mr J W Benn ...	..	L ..	1	C L
Tiverton	*Sir W Walrond ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Thirsk	*J G Lawson ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Tipperary, E ..	*Mr T J Condon ..	..	AP...	..	N N
Tottenham ..	*Mr J Howard ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Tullamore ...	*Mr J F Fox ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Tunbridge ...	Mr A G Boscawen ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Tynemouth ...	*Mr R S Donkin ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Tyneside.. ...	*J A Pease ..	..	L ...	..	L L
Tyrone (Mid) ..	A O'Connor ..	..	AP...	..	N N
,, E... ...	Mr J D Sheehan...	..	AP...	..	N N
Uxbridge ...	*Mr Dixon Hartland ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Wakefield ...	Col Charlesworth,	..	C ...	..	C C
Walsall	Mr F James ...	..	C 1	..	L L
Walthamstow (Essex)	Mr E W Byrne ...	..	C ...	..	C L
Walworth ..	Mr W Saunders..	..	L ..	1	C C
Wandsworth ...	*Mr H Kimber ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Warrington ...	Mr R Pierpoint ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Warwick ..	*Rt Hon A W Peel ...	..	U ...	..	U L
Waterford City	*Mr J Redmond ...	..	P ...	..	N N
Waterford, W ...	*Mr A Webb ...	..	L ...	..	L L
Wednesbury ..	Mr W Lloyd ..	..	C 1	..	L L
Wellington (Somerset).	Sir A A Hood ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Wells	*Sir R Paget ...	..	C ...	..	C C
West Bromwich	Mr J E Spencer ...	..	C ...	1	L L
West Ham. ...	Mr A Grove ...	..	L ...	..	L L
West Ham ...	Mr J K Hardie ...	..	L ...	1	C C
West Houghton	Mr E V Stanley ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Westmeath, S ...	*Mr D Sullivan ...	..	AP...	..	N N
Westminster ..	*Mr W Burdett Coutts ..	..	C ..	..	C C
Whitehaven ...	Mr Little	..	L ..	1	C C
Wigan	*Sir F S Powell ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Wilts (Cricklade)	*Mr J Husband ...	..	L ...	1	U U
Wimbledon ...	*Mr H C Bonsor ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Winchester ...	Mr W Myers ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Windsor	*Mr F T Barry ..	..	C ...	..	C C
Wolverhampton, S ...	*Rt Hon C Villiers ..	..	U ...	..	U U
,, E ...	*Rt Hon H H Fowler ..	..	L ...	..	L L
,, W ..	Sir A Hickman ..	..	C 1	..	L L
Woolwich ..	Col Hughes	..	C ...	..	C C
Worcester, E ...	Mr Austen Chamberlain	U	...	..	C C
Worcester	*Hon G Allsopp ...	..	C ...	..	C C
Wycombe (Bricks)	*Viscount Curzon ...	..	C ...	..	C C
York	Mr Butcher .. Mr F Lockwood, Q C	..	C 1	..	L L
Yorks (Elland)...	*Ald Wayman ...	..	L ...	..	L L
,, (Morley)...	Mr A E Hutton ...	..	L ...	..	L L

*Member of Late Parliament.

† Sir H. H. Vivian who is here shown as a Liberal was returned in 1886 as an Unionist.

Note.—In the table given above the column "gain" indicates the seats which the combined Conservative and Unionist parties have won from their opponents; the "loss" column shows the seats which have passed over to the Liberals.

At Burnley the seat was lost to the Government at a bye-election, which took place on the resignation of Mr. Slagg (U), when Mr. Ingram was returned unopposed.

At Coventry in 1887 on the elevation of Mr. Eaton to the peerage the Conservatives lost the seat to Mr. Ballantyne (L) who retains it.

At the Hartlepools on the death of Mr. Richardson (U) in 1889, Mr. Furness (L) was elected.

At Peterborough there is a Liberal gain over 1886, but this also was secured at a bye-election in 1889.

At Rochester the Conservatives have regained the seat they lost at the bye-election in 1889, which followed the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett.

At Barrow a Liberal, Mr. J. N. Duncan, who succeeded Mr. Caine in 1890, has been replaced by Mr. Cayzer.

At Kennington Mr. Beanfoy is re-elected to the seat he won from Mr. Gent Davis (c).

Mr. Corbett is returned for Tradeston, Glasgow, as an Unionist; hitherto he has been described as Liberal. Hence an Unionist gain is shown above.

A Conservative loss is shown in N. St. Pancras, Mr. Bolton retakes the seat he won in 1885, lost to the Hon. C. W. Baillie in 1886, and again secured at a bye-election, in 1890.

THE STATE OF PARTIES AFTER FORMER ELECTIONS.

	1874.	1880.	1885.
Liberals	250	354	333
Conservatives	351	227	251
Home Rulers	51	61	86
		1886.	1892.*
Conservatives		397	302
Unionists		71	67
Liberals		305	215
Nationalists		86	86

*At the time of Dissolution.

Surgeon-Captain Wilson, Indian Medical Service, died at Mandalay on Friday night of cholera. This is the third officer who has died at Mandalay within the fortnight. The two first, who died from fever, were Lieutenants Vyvyan and Hill, of the Cornwall Light Infantry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rewards for the Hunza-Nagar campaign are liberal; the details are given in another column.

The latest election returns show the Conservatives and Unionists to be eighteen in excess of the Liberals and Nationalists combined.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran commenced, yesterday, an enquiry into the matter of the insolvency of Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee (of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.) whose application for a discharge was opposed by the Agra Bank, the Chartered Mercantile, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the National Bank. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,903-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The insolvent was partly examined and the Court adjourned.

The executive of the Bombay Municipality believes in practical demonstration. With a view to remove some of the ambiguity existing in the minds of Corporators as to the construction of sanitary house connections adopted in Bombay, a model of the appliance has been erected in the Council Chamber.

The Tansa Lake overflowed the dam on Monday last.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Bombay Underwriters' Association the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort said there ought to have been a court of enquiry into the loss of the s. s. Decean. The past season had been a disastrous one to underwriters of such risks, principally owing to the cyclone, which struck the coast of Kattywar on 1st May, and which caused the loss of a very large number of native craft, many of which sank at sea, but many more while anchored at Veraval, Porebunder, and other ports. No human agency could have done much to mitigate the effects of this storm, which, according to Mr. Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, only announced its approach, direct for the west, at 6 a.m. that day, and the severity of which can be judged from the rate at which it travelled, for it reached the Himalayas in 48 hours. More vessels, however, than usual have this season been jettisoning cargo. The weather in May, after the storm was undoubtedly far more disturbed than was usual in this month, especially to the north of Bombay, but from enquiries he had made at Kathiawar ports he thought he was now in a position to indicate the weak points in this class of business, and which he commended to the notice and action, if approved, of the new committee. Mr. Beaufort urged on the underwriters the importance of not issuing open covers for sailing later than 15th May, and he should be glad to see the date of warranty, for vessels leaving the northern ports for Bombay, not extended beyond 30th April. He had fairly refused for some years to extend the former date, and only accepted specific risk afterwards when the weather had been reported fine and the seas smooth to the south of Bombay, by vessels bound north.

Several deaths from cholera are reported from Mandalay and from Tounghu. Maymyo has been declared a cantonment.

If the Secretary of State decides against Mr. Wheeler, that gentleman will, on compulsory retirement, receive a pension of £300 a year.

The 300 yards swimming match between Lance-Corporal Sykes and Private Butterfield, West Yorkshire Regiment, came off on Saturday evening at Benares, and contrary to expectation was won by the latter.

Mr. H. A. Sim, Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue, left Madras on Saturday by the s. s. Goorkha for England on a year's furlough, so seriously ill that he had to be conveyed on board in an invalid chair.

A note has been issued by Mr. Smeaton on the condition of Myingyan, which was recently visited by him. He found the agricultural wages to be four annas cash and full rations; that is, about seven annas per day; while the wages on relief works amounted to an average of two annas only. Several irrigation works were finished in the district. One Pyogan tank of two square miles was dry at the middle of May, and is now full, with twelve feet of water.

Mr. E. O. Walker, C. I. E., will vacate his appointment as Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, about the end of this month, having elected to retire owing to the continued block in promotion. He intends to pursue his profession elsewhere. Mr. Palmer, who was appointed from Cooper's Hill College in 1878, will succeed Mr. Walker. Owing to recruitment of the Department having been closed from 1871 to 1878, the officers from Cooper's Hill who joined in the latter and successive years are enjoying quick promotion.

A case of poisoning at Meerut has been occupying the time of the authorities a great deal, though the perpetrators of the crime have not yet been discovered. Prior to the Buckraeed a Moulvie came here, and preached against the habit of Mahomedans taking interest on money lent. His preachings latterly became very pointed, and some wealthy people here are supposed to be indirectly concerned in the dastardly murders. Not only the Moulvie but his son and daughter were killed. The *post-mortem* disclosed arsenic, and the *jharan* in which the food was tied had granules of arsenic sticking to it. No one is accused, and it will be difficult to bring the offence home to anyone.

Neither English law nor English judges have as yet recognised that absolute freedom of contract between borrower and lender which Bentham advocates in the "Defence of Usury." In a case just decided in the Manchester County Court it was shown that the money-lender had stipulated for interest on arrears of instalments at the rate of one halfpenny per shilling per week; and Judge Heywood having reckoned up the transaction found that the interest charged was at a rate of more than two hundred per cent. per annum. The judge declined to uphold such a bargain. Declaring that "full justice would be done by allowing interest at five per cent. per annum from the dates of the various defaults" he gave judgment accordingly—each party to pay his own costs.

A pretty feature of the Vienna Musical Exhibition—writes a correspondent—and one which is daily drawing hundreds of visitors to the grounds in the Prater, is known by the name of the Hanswurst Theatre. This structure, or rather modern imitation of an ancient booth, is charmingly situated amid the gabled houses, shops, and beer-places in which the antiquarian is meant to recognise Vienna as it presented itself about 200 years ago. Twice a day (at 5 and 8 o'clock), when the red curtain parts in the middle, the audience sitting or crowding around are called upon to enjoy the quips and cranks and ready repartee of a personage who, so far as they are Viennese theatre-goers, they have only been wont to take an interest in in the higher development of Shakespearian clowns at the Burg-theatre. Hanswurst, as was invariably the case with him in Austrian farce of yore, appears in the garb in which his chief impersonators, Shranitzky and Prehauser, both of popular theatrical renown, have made him famous. He wears the green peaked hat of the Salzburg peasant, and, should disguise be necessary, it is invariably that of an Italian dottore of the purest quack type, or of some deceased and now "walking" termagant of a wife, whose nocturnal mission is to bring some old doting miser of a guardian of sweet seventeen to his senses. The production of such a night scene in the glowing light of an afternoon sun, no less than the somewhat modern Viennese couplets with which the clown of two hundred years ago is credited, are, it must be owned, a decided anachronism, but the Viennese, as well as the great contingent of English visitors to the show, enjoy it immensely, and the only regret felt by serious students of the drama is that the connection between the ancient Hanswurstidde and the regular drama, or, still better, the influence of mediæval miracle plays and moralities (always having due regard to the strong traces left by the English comedians both on the German and Austrian drama), should not have more prominently figured in the programme of the scientific council of the picturesque show in the Prater.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Principal Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsey, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

VENTILATING SHAFTS.

The Committee advised the Corporation to provide additional ventilating shafts for the Queen's Road sewer, the cost to be met out of surplus cash balances.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

The Municipal Commissioner, in the course of an exhaustive report on the proposed improvement of the distribution of water, stated: The solitary advantage of the pumping scheme over the steel main is a reduced first cost of Rs. 1,69,300. From this advantage are to be deducted—(1) The capitalized value of Rs. 5,986 per annum, the cost of permanent establishment required, which, at 4 per cent., is Rs. 1,49,650. (2) The cost of working the pumps whenever required. This would be Rs. 193·5 per day. (3) The wear and tear and depreciation of engines and boilers would be greater than that of a steel main. The pumping plant would be of no service whatever in any event, except that of a break on the Tansa Duct between Tansa and Bhandup, 41¼ miles, unless the second 48" main were laid from Bombay to Bhandup: then the pumps could lift water at Bhandup into the Duct at a daily cost of about Rs. 12 per million gallons per day, or Rs. 4,380 per annum, which, capitalized at 4 per cent., is equal to Rs. 1,09,500 per 1 million gallons supplied daily. For a supply of 5 millions daily in this way there would therefore be a first expenditure, over the cost of the gravitation main, of the 9 lakhs of rupees for 48" main on siphons between Kurla and Bhandup; and the equivalent of 5¼ lakhs of rupees of capital in working expenses a total of 14¼ lakhs of rupees against a saving at present in first cost and capitalized maintenance of Rs. 19,650. Having regard to the universally admitted superiority and reliability of steel over cast-iron tension, the suggestions of its bursting simultaneously with the Tansa main is one of the most remote contingencies by the law of probabilities, and is certainly less probable than the contingency of the 32" Vehar main bursting simultaneously with the Tansa main. In this connection it should be remembered that there is at present no record, so far as we know, of such a steel or wrought-iron main having burst: although they have been in use in America for 30 years now. Steel has recently been used on the Liverpool works in the critical place of the tunnel under the Mersey as well as for a temporary main in the bed of a river.

The advantages of the gravitation main over the pumping scheme are numerous:—(*a*) The gravitation main would be more quickly available in the case of accident. (*b*) It would discharge at Kurla, where it would have connections with the Tansa 48" and Vehar 24" mains, and could assist either of them or both of them, when required, besides feeding the 32" main. It would discharge 24 millions daily at Kurla with a loss of only 25 feet from Vehar; and 32 millions with a loss of only 44 feet, and a continually increasing quantity if the demand in Bombay were such as to greatly reduce the pressure. (*c*) It protects 8 miles more of the Tansa Duct (nearly 5 miles pipes and 3 miles masonry duct) that the pumping scheme: equal to nearly 20 per cent. of the whole length protected by the pumping scheme. (*d*) It would at all times (except when there was a break on the Tansa Duct), bring down the supply for 32 inch. and 24 inch. mains to Kurla with practically no loss of head, and thereby either improve the pressure in Bombay by 20 feet if the present quantity were taken, or enable a larger quantity by 3 millions daily to be drawn at the present pressure into Bhandarwada Reservoir through the existing Vehar mains. (*e*) It would only leave 5½ miles of the second Tansa main to be laid from Kurla to Chinchpokli to enable another 18 millions (if required) to be brought into the city from Vehar at all times except when there was a break on the present Tansa main. This would entirely obviate the expenditure of 9 lakhs of rupees on mains between Kurla and Bhandup when the second main is laid, and in the meantime it would enable

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Earl of Ancrum, who has fallen victim to a fatal gun accident in Australia, where he was A.D.C. to Lord Jersey, was quite a young man, as he was only born in 1867. He was the son and heir of the Marquis of Lothian, Secretary of State for Scotland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was afterwards captain third battalion Lothian Regiment. When he was at the 'Varsity he was not particularly distinguished as a scholar; but he was well-known in undergraduate circles as a member of the Bullingdon and Gridiron Clubs. There seems a certain fatality about the house of Lothian in modern times. The uncle of the late Earl was one of the most distinguished Oxford scholars in his time. He was a first-class man, president of the union and founder of the Lothian prize historical essay at Oxford University, and he died a comparatively young man. The seat of the Lothian family is Newbattle Abbey, near Edinburgh. It is a fine mansion, and there are magnificent trees in the park. The house was a genuine monastic establishment before the Reformation, but the last Abbot of Newbattle turned Protestant, and got a grant of the lands of the Abbey for his own benefit. The house has a remarkably fine library even for a Marquis's establishment, and contains a splendid collection of historical books.

The shot that killed the Earl of Ancrum in New South Wales made a big difference to his younger brother, Lord Robert Kerr. This youth of eighteen is now heir to the great properties of the Marquis of Lothian in Midlothian and Roxburgh, worth about £40,000 a year. It is a strange coincidence that the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lothian's near neighbour and brother-in-law, lost his eldest son under almost similiar circumstances, while de rstalking in the Inverness-shire deer forest of his uncle Lochiel. The young Earl of Dalkeith slipped and shot himself on the shores of Loch Arkaig, and the succession to £250,000 a year and a pageful of titles passed to a younger son.

There has been another rush of rich men's wills. Mr. Nathaniel Buckley made half a million sterling out of his business as a cotton spinner at Ashton and elsewhere, and left most of it to his brother and partner, Abel Buckley, who is now one of the wealthiest cotton spinners in Lancashire. Mr. Buckley's large estates in Limerick and Tipperary also pass to his brother. Mr. J. T. Renton, father-in-law of the judge, Sir James Stirling, made his £363,000 by stockbroking. Mr. H. J. R. Pease, who left £207,000, was in the banking department of the powerful Pease family, who are coalowners, ironmasters, and clothmakers, as well as bankers. Mr. William Dent, whose fortune was £151,000, was a wine and brandy merchant in the City.

Lord Brassey's fondness for the sea is one of his happiest characteristics, and a gathering he held at his luxurious house in Park-lane recently afforded him an opportunity of growing eloquent on his favorite subject. The proposal to establish a station for the study of marine biology at Jamaica drew around him a number of kindred spirits, who need only a little encouragement from the Government to enable them to undertake researches which may throw invaluable light upon the at present insufficiently known fauna of the tropical seas. Sir George Baden-Powell, who joined his eloquence to that of Lord Brassey, at least warranted this anticipation. Much as the world has lately heard of the Behring Sea and its seal fisheries, it may reasonably be doubted whether it is commonly known that seal fishing was once a possibility in the Carribean Sea. Nevertheless, we have Sir George Baden-Powell's authority for the statement.

There is another chance for Sir Edward Watkin. He already owns Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, and now he may acquire Ben Nevis, the loftiest peak in Scotland. Lord Abinger's estates, of which Ben Nevis forms a part, are not yet in the market, but the owner has petitioned for leave to disentail them, which will doubtless be granted, as they have belonged to the Scarletts for only about eighty years. The late Lord Abinger, who was passionately attached to Inverlochy, was buried a few months ago in a little knoll at the foot of Ben Nevis, but the present peer, a young officer in the Cameron Highlanders, has not the same love for the place. Inverlochy which extends to sixty square miles, is one of finest deer forests in Scotland. The river Nevis, circling for fourteen miles round the mountain, is entirely Lord Abinger's property, and he has also miles of a splendid salmon river, the Spean, and of the still more famous river, Lochy, where a dozen salmon often fall to a single rod, averaging nearly twenty pounds each in weight. Sir Edward would find the summit already capped with an observatory and a shelter where a dozen mountain climbers may put up for the night to witness the sunrise over the German Ocean. Taree thousand people reach the summit yearly.

Miss Kate Marsden, who has just returned from a perilous journey in Siberia on behalf of the lepers, is a woman whose whole life has been devoted to nursing the sick and helping those who could not help themselves. She received the Order of Merit of the Russian Red Cross Society for her services to the wounded during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, and through the influence of the Princess of Wales actually obtained the order itself—a very unusual honor. For some years Miss Marsden gave up her public work to nurse her sisters, all of whom, one after another, died of consumption and left her alone in the world. Since then she has held several appointments, being four and a half years superintendent of the Woolton convalescent home at Liverpool. The sight of some lepers at Sistova first directed her attention towards this dreadful disease, and as soon as she has collected sufficient funds and volunteers she intends returning to Siberia to found a hospital for the treatment of leprosy. In person Miss Marsden is fragile-looking, with finely chiselled features and clear dark eyes. She is of the type that inspired Luini's Madonnas, at the same time ascetic and sympathetic.

The young Countess Maggie, as Prince Bismarck's fiance is called, is very young and slender and sylph-like, with blue eyes that have a dreamy look in them, and a crown of golden hair. Notwitstanding that she has a Hungarian father, and her cradle was on the Adriatic, she is unmistakeably English in appearance and in manner, and only the graceful courtesy with which she greets the stranger is Italian.

With the deaths of the Earl of Albemarle General Whichcote, and Lieut.-Colonel Hewett—all of whom were with us 12 months ago—the last surviving English officers who fought at Waterloo passed away. But the memory of the historic struggle is appropriately honoured to-day by the regiments that took part in the battle. Their flags are festooned with laurels.

The exceedingly cordial reception which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria received from the Queen says "Atlas" has excited such undisguised irritation of certain Foreign Courts, that I hear it has been found expedient to appease the morbid sensibilities of the Emperor of Russia, in particular, by reminding his Majesty that Prince Ferdinand is very nearly related to our Royal Family, since his father, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who inherited the great Kohary estates in Hungary from his mother was a first cousin and a most intimate friend of the Prince Consort. The Queen and Prince Albert had a great deal to do with bringing about the marriage of Prince Augustus (who died in 1881) with Princess Clementine d'Orleans, and it was in connection with that match that they paid their famous visit to Louis Philippe at the Chateau of Eu.

An action has been brought by Miss Bessie Bellwood, a well-known music-hall singer, against the Duke of Manchester for the recovery of money alleged to have been lent. The claim was repudiated, and before the case had come on for hearing comments were made upon it in the "Dwarf" which the Duke regarded as libellous. On behalf of his Grace an order for an attachment against the editor and proprietor of the paper was applied for; but on an apology being tendered Mr. Justice Grantham said he would make no order for attachment if the editor undertook not to sell any more copies of the paper, or repeat the offence, and paid the Duke's costs.

The "Reichsanzeiger" has announced the betrothal of the Princess Margaret Beatrice Feodora of Prussia, a sister of the Emperor, to Prince Frederick Charles Louis Constantine of Hesse, a son of the late Landgrave Frederick of Hesse and the Landgravine Anna, Princess of Prussia. The Princess Margaret is the Emperor's youngest sister, and was born at the New Palace on April 22, 1872. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is a scion of the ex-Electoral Dynasty of Hesse-Cassel, a grandson of the late Red Prince Frederick Charles, and a lieutenant in Queen Victoria's Prussian Dragoon Guards. He was born on May 1, 1868. The Empress Frederick, the Princess Margaret, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, were received on Monday at the station at Frankfort by the Landgravine Anna and her family, and drove with them to Philippsruhe, near Hanau, where the betrothal was formally celebrated.

It was characteristic of Prince Bismarck that on arriving at Berlin Station recently he should have called for drinks, observes a home paper. No one holds stronger views as to the efficacy of alcohol in forming character. "You English," he once said, with an apparent misconception of our national habits, "make a great mistake in giving all your drink to the common people. The southern folk are born with a bottle of champagne inside them. We northerners have to put it in, and the moment we cease putting it in we shall knock under to the southerners."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (28th June), with a cargo of timber.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,621 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain G L Langbourne, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain A C Loggin, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Lieut E H Boome, Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieut H C Macdonald, Mr Alexander Leith, Mr Hunt, Dr Sykes, Lieut Lewarne, Captain Swyman and Mr Young. For Melbourne—Mr J Snowy and Mr T Burton. For Yokohama—Mr Tamant and Mr Llwellen. For Singapore—Mr Poonawalla. For Colombo—Mr J L MacEwen, Mr and Miss Tweedie, Captain Butler, Mr M Dowie, Mr Barday, Mr Graham and 3 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
,, Imaum	2705	Poland	A	E Bates & Co
S.S. Braunfels	1923	Tegge	B	Glade & Co
,, Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Bra'emini		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
,, Mashona	1781	Dawdy	N	F Muir & Co
,, Carudalo	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
,, York	2112	Smith	P	Captain
,, Kapurthala	671	Livingstone	Q	B I S N Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Carthage	2453	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
,, D. Balduino	3044	Gavino	3	F Branchi
,, Bisagno	1499	Baccarani	4	F Bozzoni
,, Peninsular	2711	Loggin	5	P & O Co
,, Iran	2116	De Largy	6	E Bates & Co
,, Rufford Hall	2 86	Fowler	8	E Bates & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2820	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cathay	1873	Symons	16	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	City of Dundee (s).	Halley	Liverpool.
	Colaba (s)	Alexander	Moulmein, June 28.
	Nizam (s)	Langbourne	Hongkong, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Henzada (s)	Brown	Galle.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Byculla (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, &c.
	City of Perth (s)	Kinloch	Liverpool.

The steamer Peninsular, Captain Loggin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
,, Mashona, for Dunkirk and London.
Schooner Marie, for Maldevi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
8	Nizam s	Leftwich	Bombay, June 17.
	City of Vienna s	Anderson	Glasgow, June 4.
	Drummond s	Mundle	Cardiff, May 21.
	Rewa s	Louit	London, June 3.
9	Africa s	Croix	Moulmein, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Steamers Maharani and Katoria and ships Volga and Allanshaw.
July 9.—Ship Glenfinlas.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
8	Nadir s	.....	Calcutta.
	Culna s	.....	Calcutta.
9	Niobe s	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Stuart s	.....	Cocanada.
	Kangra s	.....	Nogapatam.
	Goorkha s	.....	Calcutta.
10	Chindwara s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
7	Niemen s	.....	Colombo.
	Patiala s	.....	Nogapatam.
8	Pongola s	.....	Natal.
	Nadir s	.....	Bombay.
9	Niobe s	.....	Colombo.
	Culna s	.....	Bombay.
	Goorkha s	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—5 cases padlocks, R A Hoosen.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—18 cases umbrellas, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—121 cases color, C Vernon; 200 casks dye, M Ostermayer and Co; 3 cases books, &c, S L Norman and Co; 20 cases oilmenstores, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 38 packages papers, the "Times of India;" 2 cases books, D B Taraporewala Sons and Co; 6 cases color, Khimjee, Odhowjee and Co; 11 cases books, stationery, &c, Thacker and Co.
Ganges s—1 case musical, instruments, Sorabshah and Co.
Carthage s—1 case musical instruments, B S Motiram and Co.

FROM HULL.
Volturno s—10 bales printing paper, E Ralfsen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Volturno s—25 cases colored satin glass, S Mamoojee and Co.
Braunfels s—5 bales printing paper, Walter Nutter and Co; 7 cases glassware, S Cassum; 29 cases glassware, E Nanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Elektra s—2 cases electo-plated ware, Shroff Bros; 10 cases color, Gopaljee Mooljee.
Amphitrite s—15 cases blotting paper, H Abdoolally.
Berenice s—35 cases soap, T Sumsoodin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.
Yeatherd, Major, Bo. 1st Rl Lanc Regt, on promotion, from England.

JULY 13.
Hazelgrove, Capt, Bo. Commt Dept, on duty, from Neemuch.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr H A D Phillips, Magte and Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for 1 month and 15 days.

Mr J E Phillimore, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district.

Second Lieut J S E Walker, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

The Rev A E Stone, Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Mily Hospitals, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr N L Hallward, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed temporarily to be Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, from date on which he joins that appointment, vice Mr S Agor.

Mr H Blair, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Patna, Mr R W Blair continuing to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Patna, until Mr H Blair's return from leave.

Mr R Nathan, Asst Sitt Officer, Orissa, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

The services of Surg-Capt G J H Bell, Civil Surg of Puri are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Surgn-Capt J H T Walsh, First Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Surg-Capt H W Pilgrim, Second Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as First Resident Surg of that institution, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Capt J H T Walsh, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt A H Bell, Civil Surg of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Second Resident Surg of the Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation of Surg-Capt H W Pilgrim, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj F R Swaine, Civil Surg of Lohardaga, is allowed leave for 3 months.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 2, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	304	9	510
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	....	....	.....	....
Total for 1 week.	91,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,35,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year...	87,349	1,91,340	—3,931	2,74,758
Per mile of Ry do.	190	415	—9	596
Total to corresponding date do.	87,349	1,91,340	—3,931	2,74,758

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 39,758
Do. to date..... ,, 39,758

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	28	87	23	81	24	33	25	52
Wednesday, July 13	0	66	0	40	0	41	0	16
Total	29	53	24	21	24	74	25	68
Total fall to 13th July, 1891	33	72	0	40	25	64	23	57
Total fall to 13th July, 1890	36	11	41	67	36	63	30	29

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind," gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to days.
Delhi	29·502	S E	5	90·1	81·1	72	...	2·72	—6·84
Agra	29·512	S E	5	94·5	62·4	74	0·46	1·45	—7·44
Cawnpore	29·519	E	5	95·0	80·1	76	0·03	3·95	...
Allahabad	29·434	E N E	12	90·4	79·3	86	0·29	6·88	—2·79
Jhansi	29·449	N N E	2	94·5	78·7	81	0·13	5·52	—5·37
Jacobabad	29·510	N	7	103·4	78·7	73	..	1·97	+1·37
Karachi	29·459	N E	12	85·0	76·8	97	3·62	8·01	+6·91
Ajmere	29·519	N W	5	92·7	79·6	81	..	2·01	—4·26
Deesa	29·482	S E	3	88·2	74·3	93	0·23	1·91	—3·20
Rajkot	29·532	S W	21	84·9	73·7	80	0·20	6·32	—5·38
Veraval	29·564	W S W	15	84·2	68·2	85	0·22	4·36	...
Neemuch	29·571	W	19	83·8	75·6	86	0·03	4·74	—2·62
Indore	29·588	S W	9	83·0	70·1	87	0·02	6·78	—4·29
Saugor	29·494	N W	7	85·3	72·6	93	2·35	12·35	+0·01
Jubbulpore	29·519	W	9	78·9	71·6	91	7·95	16·15	—1·61
Hoshangabad	29·551	S W	8	85·3	73·7	86	0·75	10·16	—5·59
Khandwa	29·608	S W	6	86·2	74·8	86	1·36	8·55	—1·64
Raipur	29·592	W S W	23	76·5	72·1	94	5·72	16·45	[—2·11
Nagpur	29·604	S S W	16	79·4	77·4	94	0·68	11·18	—6·40
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·652	N W	11	87·0	72·7	95	0·47	15·80	+1·77
Surat	29·589	S W	F	87·0	76·5	91	1·00	28·59	+12·95
Malegaon	29·654	W S W	15	88·0	75·1	75	...	6·95	—0·88
Bombay	29·698	W S W	24	84·3	77·8	82	0·43	25·91	—10·47
Poona	29·703	W S W	21	80·1	71·4	77	0·41	15·94	+8·53
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·752	S S W	20	84·4	75·9	91	0·30	56·19	+6·70
Belgaum	29·750	W S W	1	71·8	69·8	92	0·30	14·10	—0·66
Goa	29·825	W N W	16	85·1	75·4	83	0·48	48·19	...
Karwar	29·836	S W	7	84·2	75·7	82	0·20	49·04	—9·42
Mangalore	29·883	Calm.	3	84·8	73·9	85	0·75	38·40	—46·42
Calicut	29·943	Calm.	3	85·2	72·7	92	0·93	39·54	—8·81
Cochin	29·937	Calm.	L	86·2	70·7	88	0·86	41·43	+0·85
Bangalore	29·896	S W	10	79·2	68·0	85	...	..	...
Seconderabad	29·737	W	18	82·1	71·4	77	0·01	9·99	+2·30
Masulipatam	29·751	W N W	11	88·5	77·1	75	0·08	9·94	+1·96
Bellary	29·801	S W	11	87·9	74·9	66	..	6·26	+3·94
Cuddapah	29·792	S W	...	92·0	76·8	63	...	11·92	+7·20
Madras	29·825	S W	13	93·2	81·1	69	...	7·88	+3·74
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·846	W	16	97·1	79·3	53	..	3·81	+1·59
Negapatam	29·830	W S W	6	86·0	77·7	73	..	3·36	+1·06
Colombo	29·855	W S W	6	86·5	78·0	77	..	7·25	—4·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·39 (39·83); E. G. H. = 0·41 (24·66); G. T. H. = 0·41 (24·2); C. P. = 0·43 (25·91).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been very rapid at Rajkot, brisk to rapid in Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Agra, Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Goa, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly, and generally moderate in other places. Gradients on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Porbandar, in Berar and the Central Provinces are very steep and are moderate to steep in other districts. The barometer reads above the normal on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and locally at Karwar, and below it elsewhere. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces the wind is easterly or south-easterly and south-easterly or north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Rajkot, Veraval, Raipur, Nagpur, Neemuch, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. Ratnagiri, Karwar and Nagpur report a gale or severe gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Raipur, 28 at Karwar, 24 at Nagpur, 20 at Bombay and Neemuch, 18 at Ratnagiri, 16 at Secunderabad, 14 at Malegaon and 12 at Goa and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Raipur and Nagpur (4° to 7° below the average) and at Agra (6° above the average). The highest maximum was at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (5·72"), over an inch at Khandwa, about an inch at Surat, Calicut and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Akola, Nagpur, Neemuch, Veraval, Cawnpore and Agra. A depression exists in the neighbourhood of Jhansi or Allahabad and the winds around it are cyclonic. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore (7·95") and Raipur (5·72"). The storm which was near Rajkot has diminished in intensity and now lies over Lower Sind and a portion of Gujarat. The winds are cyclonic round the depression and as the weather is unsettled more rain is likely. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is moderately steeper than usual and conditions are favourable for more rain. The depression near Jhansi will occasion strong winds and rather heavy rain in the Central Provinces and probably also in the North-West Provinces and Central India. In all other districts, except the Madras Presidency, conditions are favourable for more general rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The barometer has risen except at Jhansi, Nowgong and Tavoy. The storm from the Bay, which lay near Chaibassa yesterday, has passed north-westward to the neighbourhood of Allahabad; otherwise there is little change in the distribution. Readings are highest in the extreme south, and the gradients are generally steep. Winds are also practically unaltered in direction, but the force is decreasing on the west coast, particularly in Malabar. The temperature on the whole has fallen, except in the Peninsula, and the mean temperature is low for this time of the year in all provinces, except the North West Provinces and Bombay. Rain has fallen generally except in Madras and parts of Sind, Rajputana and West Punjab. Jubbulpore received 8; Raipur and Lodhiana 6, Darjeeling 7, and Pachmarhi-Chitagong about 4 inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·557
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	594
Fall of Rain	0·16
Total fall during month	12·27
,, year	25·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 13th July	0·35

* From midnight to midnight.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 2, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,32,000	3,80,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of railway	79	227	2	308
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	....	.....	.....	....
Total for 1 week.	1,32,000	3,80,000	4,000	5,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 1,671·02 miles open)	†1,86,421	3,31,527	5,786	5,23,734
Per mile of Ry do.	112	198	3	313
Total to corresponding date do.	1,86,421	3,31,527	5,786	5,23,734

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 7,734
Do. to date..... ,, 7,734

* Includes Rs. 10,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

NOTICES.

THE "SQUAT" BOTTLE WHISKY.

PRICE PER DOZEN Rs. 28-4.

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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

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GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

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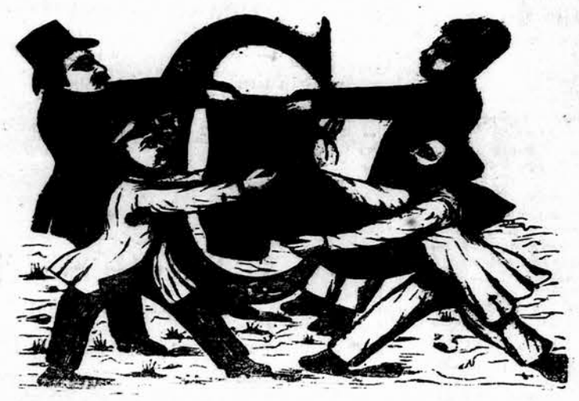

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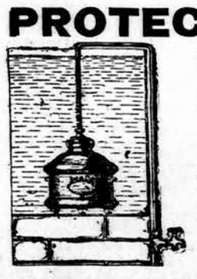

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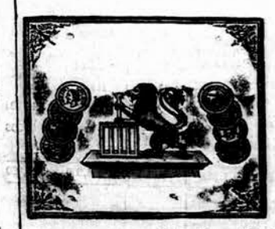

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